Financial Accounting

PARTICIPANT HANDBOOK INSTRUCTOR-LED TRAINING

Course Version: Course Duration:

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This information is displayed in the instructor's presentation	=
Demonstration	+
Procedure	2/3/
Warning or Caution	
Hint	
Related or Additional Information	>>
Facilitated Discussion	p
User interface control	Example text
Window title	Example text



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29	Lesson: Revenue Cost Accounting	



Course Overview

TARGET AUDIENCE

This course is intended for the following audiences:



UNIT 1 Financial Accounting

Lesson 1

Financial Accounting 3

Lesson 2

Revenue Cost Accounting 29

UNIT OBJECTIVES

- Accounting
- Confirm Completion
- · Revenue Accounting
- Event-Based Revenue Recognition



Unit 1 Lesson 1

Financial Accounting



LESSON OBJECTIVES

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- Accounting
- Confirm Completion

Universal Parallel Accounting

Accruals







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Figure 2: Disclaimer





Agenda

- Service Entry Sheet Accruals
- Accrual Reversal on First Day of Next Period
- Simulate Accruals Postings

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Figure 3: Accruals







Figure 5: Service Entry Sheet Accruals





Service Purchase orders are created and the actually provided service is entered by service entry sheets with the approval process. During month-end closing, some service entry sheets can still be in the approval process without the actual cost posted, the cost should be accrued.

Service Entry Sheet accruals (application component SSAC) are for such a case and can help companies:

- Automatically convert purchase orders to accrual objects
- Automatically update planned cost in accrual items according to the service entry sheet submitted amount
- Automatically post accruals
- Automatically posted reversed/utilized accruals when service entry sheets are approved, rejected, or deleted



Figure 6: Why Service Entry Sheet Accruals





Use Case1: Directly integrate with S/4HANA service purchase order.

Scope items: 22Z Procurement of service

63L Service Entry Sheet Accruals

Use Case2: SAP Fieldglass integrated. Work orders or statements of work are created in Fieldglass and are replicated to S/4HANA as service purchase orders. The corresponding service entry sheets (time sheets and so on) are also created in Fieldglass and replicated to S/4HANA as service entry sheets for approval.

Scope items: 22K External Workforce Procurement via SAP Fieldglass

63L Service Entry Sheet Accruals

The difference between the two use cases is on the procurement part. The accruals management processes are identical.



Figure 7: Use Cases for Service Entry Sheet Accruals



Service entry sheet (SES) accrual calculation is quite straightforward. It is based on unapproved SES amount: submitted SES builds planned cost, and the SES with the status of approved, rejected, or withdrawn deducts the planned cost. If there is still a planned cost till the last date of the month when run accrual periodic posting run, the system posts the planned cost as accruals.

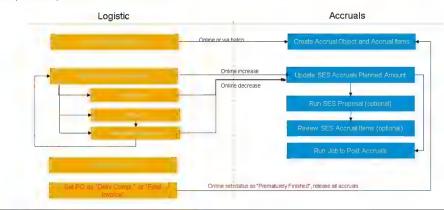
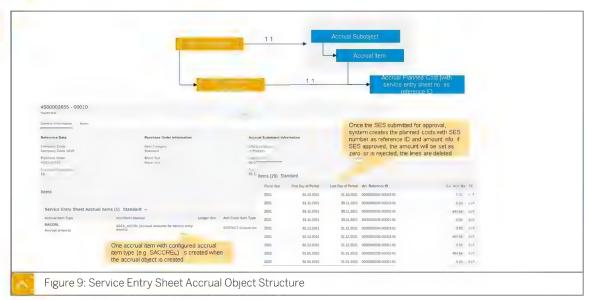


Figure 8: Overall Process







If both purchase order accruals and service entry sheet accruals are used, there are different PO transfer variants defined. You can define the priority of the transfer variant so the system knows which transfer variant should be considered first

Accrual Engine: Components Transfer Priority Order Transfer Priority Order (Smaller number is higher)
1st Priority Comp 2nd Priority

IMG activity Accruals Management -> Applications of the Accrual Engine -> Service Entry Sheet Accruals -> Transfer of Service Purchase Orders from MM to the Accrual Engine -> Adjust Transfer Priorities for Accruals



SSAC accruals are only relevant to purchase orders with at least one line belonging to lean service purchasing. The transfer priority logic is as follows:

- The system first checks whether the purchase order has lean service purchasing;

 If yes, then check whether items match the transfer variant defined as the first priority component, else the transfer variant defined in the second priority component works;
 - If no, then the system always checks the POAC component, despite that there are items defined as matched;

Figure 10: Relevant Configuration - Transfer Priority





As of S/4HANA Cloud 2208 and S/4HANA 2022, you can choose to reverse the accrual periodic posting on the first day of the next period when the accrual postings job is executed if the accrual items meet the following conditions:

- Accruals item type's posting mode is configured as "full mode": "delta posting" is deselected; Utilization (UP) or Late Utilization (UL) are not used for corresponding accrual item types: these two transaction types are not configured for the accrual item types needed to have reverse postings;
- Only periodic posting (transaction type PP) is reversed; The next posting period must be opened for the relevant accounts.

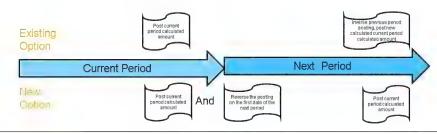
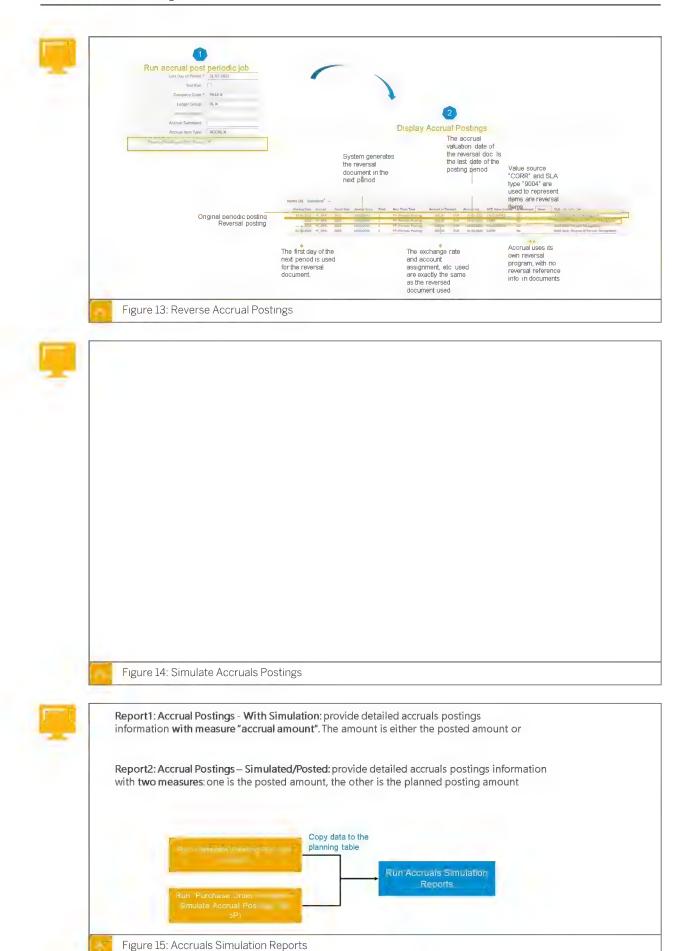
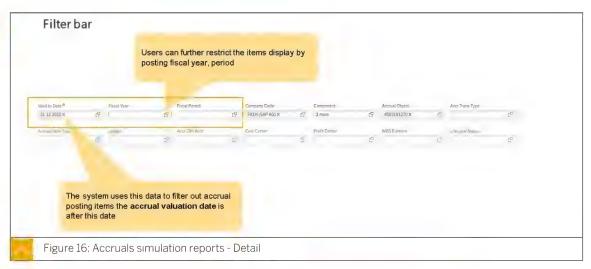


Figure 12: Accrual Postings Reversal

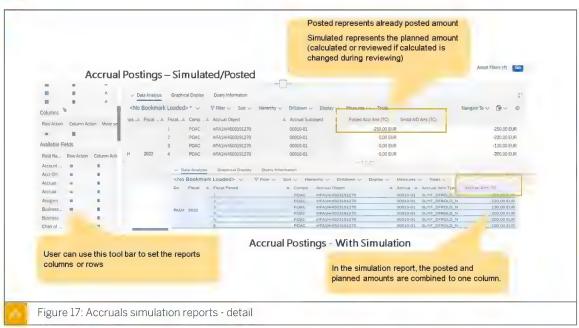


















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Figure 19: Disclaimer



Agenda

- New Features for Manage Closing Task Lists app
- New Features for Process Closing Tasks app
- New Monitor Communication Systems app
- Enhancement in User Group and Assignment Maintenance
- Migration from AFC in SAP S/4HANA to AFC in BTP



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Figure 20: Accruals



SAP S/4HANA Cloud for Advanced Financial Closing helps customers with closing management and orchestration. It supports the planning, execution, monitoring, and analysis of period-end closing tasks for all entities.





Maintain Closing Structure and Tasks:

- · Guided procedure for adding the new organization units
- Remove the task model assignment from the task created by assigning the task model

Mass Change:

- Planning relevant: closing type, offset (with dependent tasks considered)
- · Delete multiple tasks
- Custom fields: separately mass change the custom fields

✓ Display Closing Structure and Tasks Information:

- Dependency graph with the critical path and the longest path
- New columns added on task list table: tasks assigned organization units and folder, predecessors/successors tasks

Expand the Closing Task List Consistency Check:

- SOX compliance
- Job tasks without processor maintained



Figure 22: New features for Manage Closing Task Lists app

Tasks Information Display:

- "ready for execution" smart filter
- New columns: assigned organizations and folder, predecessors/successors, and initial planning info.
- · Tasks dependency graph
- Critical path and longest path

Tasks Planning and Scheduling Relevant:

- Can set with or without factory calendar considered
- Add new status "scheduling in preparation" for the job type tasks scheduled and under queuing

✓ Tasks of Job Type Execution Result:

- Download the job spools list as a CSV file
- Newly added "source of the status" field



Figure 23: New features for Process Closing Tasks app





Key Features

- Overview of overall system statuses
- Source of any errors
- Detailed information about checks and synchronization runs
- Option to start new checks or synchronization runs manually (*automatically check frequency is in here)
- Detailed error messages for specific checks and synchronization runs





Manage User Group:

- Uploading user groups
- Uploading user to user group assignment

Manage Users:

- Initially created user is with default status "inactive"
- · User status is changed to "active" after the first time sign in
- Figure 25: Enhancement in the user group and user management





Current status:

- Two apps were released so customers can self-migrate the master data and transaction data to the AFC BTP version
- Detail guidance is published
- One customer has already successfully finished the migration by August 2022
- No explicate plan on deadline yet, case by case discussion is needed







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Community

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Community

Cloud

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- Podcast "Inside SAP S/4HANA"
- SAP S/4HANA Cloud Trial

Implement SAP Best Practices Explorer

Benefit from predefined business processes & search, browse and consume SAP Best Practices

- Roadmap Viewer
- Rise with SAP S/4HANA Cloud
- Upgrade schedule





SAP S/4HANA Engineering

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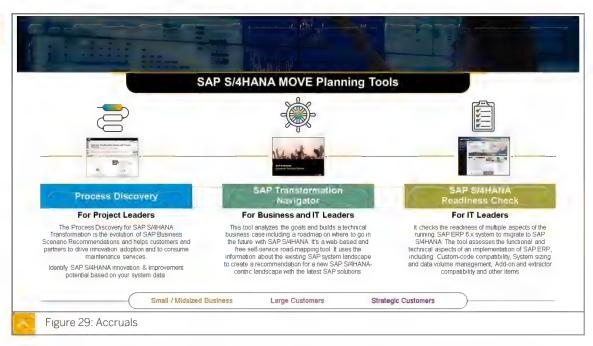


Figure 28: Accruals

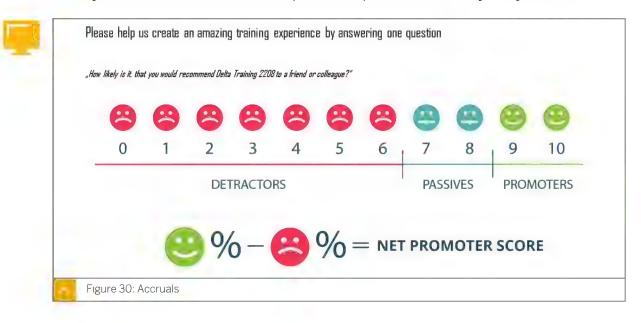
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Identify SAP S/4HANA Innovation & Improvement potential based on your system data







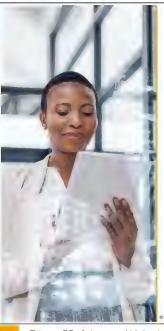
Advanced Valuations





SAP





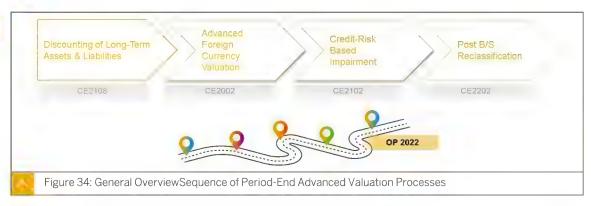
Agenda

- Advanced Valuation Processes Overview
- Customizing Introduction and Demo

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Figure 33: Advanced Valuations





On this slide, the sequence of our period-end Advanced Valuation Runs can be seen. Starting with die Discounting Run for Long-Term Assets and Liabilities, via the Advanced Foreign Currency Valuation and the Credit-Rick Based Impairment to our latest development, the B/S Reclassification.

Hereby, I can as well provide some information about the Release in which the dedicated Advanced Valuation Run was delivered:

1. Discounting of Long-Term Assets and Liabilities: CE2108

2. Advanced Foreign Currency Valuation: CE2002

3. Credit-Risk-Based Impairment: CE2102

4. Post B/S Reclassification: CE2202

For contracts within the scope of IFRS 15 and which include a significant financing component for payments in arrears, a question arises around the sequence of applying the measurement guidance of the respective IFRS standards for:

The time value of money effects (discounting), including the question around the applicable interest rate (risk-free vs. credit risk-adjusted) - IFRS 15, IFRS 9;

Credit impairment (ECL) - IFRS 9;

Foreign currency measurement - IAS 21.

In addition, the classification of the trade receivable into current/non-current (IAS 1) arises.

The two fundamental functionalities is the reclassification of payables and receivables according to maturity by due date and the reclassification for customers with credit balances and vendors with debit balances.

A customer invoice is posted with a due date of today plus three years, the Reclassification Run check the maturity definition according to the sign (if it positive it is debit, if it is negative it is credit) and will post it to the correct Financial Statement Version Position.



Discounting of Long-Term Assets and Liabilities

- Calculation of the net present value of long-term assets and liabilities with single financing component at the reporting date
- Posting of the initial discount and interest revenue/expense and performing the monthly discount unwinding
- Various scenarios are considered (change of calculation

Advanced Foreign Currency Valuation

- Revaluation of foreign currency transactions considering the exchange rate between currency of a transaction and functional currency of the entity at key date
- Posting in all parallel currencies of the entity
- Based on semantic tagging, the items to be valuated are

Credit-Risk-Based Impairment

- Calculation of a expected credit losses on trade receivables and G/L account balances, for which there have been increases in the credit risk of the business partner on the key date
- Calculation based on Probability of Default (%) configured by customer
- Based on country specific configuration for net or gross amount

- Reclassification for payables and receivables according to maturity by due date
- Reclassification for customers with credit balances and vendors with debit balances
- Reclassification of journal entries to the correct position of the financial statement version



Figure 35: General Overview - Functionalities



Harmonized and Simplified Configurations

- · Valuation rules per account principle
- New semantic tagging concept for valuated account selection in combination with tagging in Financial Statement Version
- Flexibility to define the valuation rules for types of valuation
- · Simplified account determination
- Flexibility to define the inheritance of account assignments like controlling objects and general ledger fields per valuation steps

Streamlined and Integrated Valuation Steps

- Job templates in Schedule GL apps
- · Closing steps in AFC tasks
- Integration between valuation steps following the valuation process
- Consideration of changes in prima nota
- Consideration of payments and cleared items

Valuation Framework: uniformed Posting Result with info, fine granularity

Valuation on non-open item is possible(FCV)

Value changes as delta to previous run Improved reporting capabilities

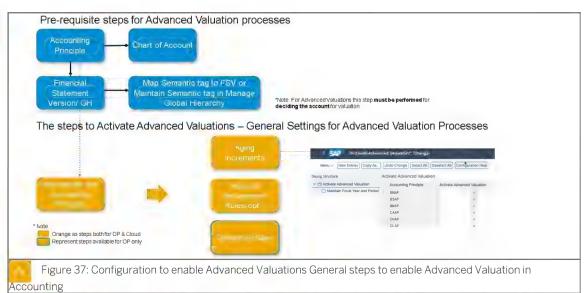
- Link with the original Journal Entry
- Valuation line item type



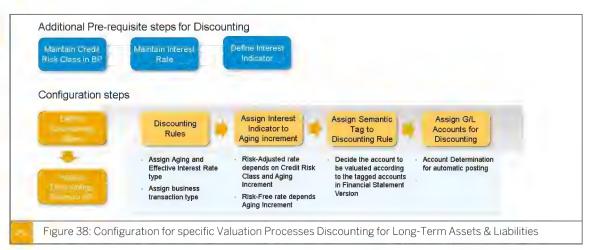
Figure 36: General Overview - Innovation Highlight



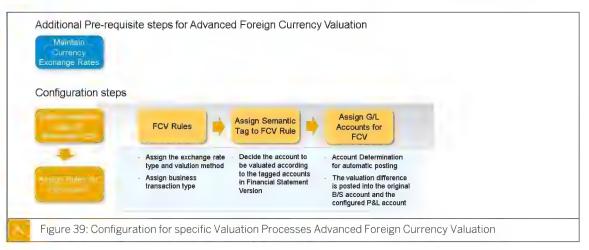




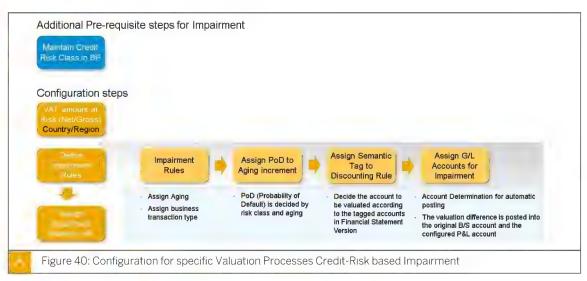




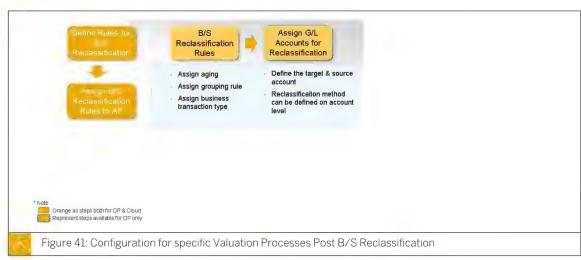












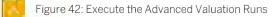


Fiori Launchpad

- Business Role: General Ledger Accountant "GL_Accountant" (SAP_BR_GL_ACCOUNTANT)
- Scope Item J58

Job entry in Fiori App Schedule General Ledger Jobs – Job Template

- · Post Discounting of Long-Term Assets and Liabilities
- Advanced Foreign Currency Valuation
- Post Credit-Risk-Based Impairment
- · Post B/S Reclassification







Advanced Valuation in Financial Accounting - New Apps and Transactions | SAP Help Portal

- Post Discounting of Long-Term Assets and Liabilities | SAP Help Portal
- Advanced Foreign Currency Valuation | SAP Help Portal
- Post Credit-Risk-Based Impairment | SAP Help Portal
- Post B/S Reclassification | SAP Help Portal

Best Practice Scope Item <u>J58</u> and <u>Test Script</u>

Blog Series:

- Advanced Valuations: Post Discounting of Long-Term Assets & Liabilities
- Advanced Valuations: Perform Foreign Currency Valuation with the new Advanced Valuations in SAP S/4HANA Cloud
- Advanced Valuations: Post Credit-Risk Based Impairment
- Advanced Valuations: Post B/S Reclassification for Correct Presentation of Financial Statements



Figure 43: Useful documentation





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SAP S/4HANA Cloud Community Ask questions, share experiences, and build your knowledge of our next generation business suite

- SAP Help Portal: SAP S/4HANA and SAP S/4HANA Cloud
 - Podcast "Inside SAP S/4HANA"
- SAP S/4HANA Cloud Trial

Implement

SAP Best Practices
Explorer

Benefit from predefined business processes & search, browse and consume SAP Best Practices

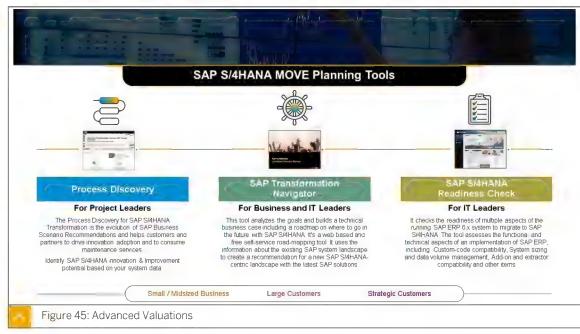
- · Roadmap Viewer
- Rise with SAP S/4HANA Cloud
- Upgrade schedule

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Figure 44: Advanced Valuations





Identify SAP S/4HANA Innovation & Improvement potential based on your system data



Organizational Flexibility









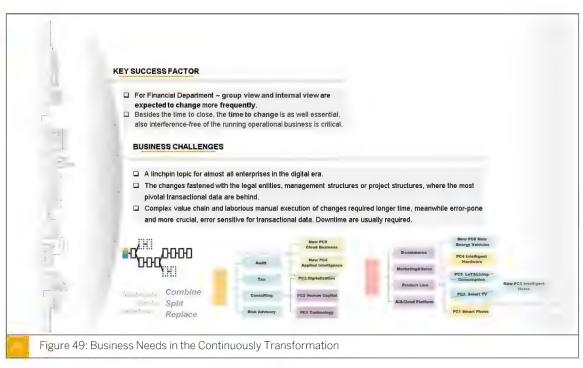
Agenda

- Context and Solution Overview
- Solution Scope for Cloud and OP
- Processes and Demo

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Figure 48: Organizational Flexibility





- The ability to implement new business models and reporting structures quickly and efficiently without impacting operational Business
- It's about the changing legal and management structures, project structures which are cut along the line of organizational responsibility and most importantly transactional data.

Some customers need Profit Centers by location, others define by Product, Function, Product Group, Product Division etc.

Typically, SAP systems derive Profit Centers based on the assignment to other objects, that may be material masters, cost objects and overhead objects to the relevant production order, sales order, WBS element, product cost collector, network etc....

In professional services companies, the lead for such an entity is very often a partner, while in the service industry it is the service manager. In SAP S/4HANA these teams should be represented by the profit center.



S/4HANA Organizational Flexibility in Financial Accounting **Solution Overview** Industry IDENTIFY SIMULATE CHANGE COMPLETE Specific Check upfront Define new profit Analyze changed centers for leading simulating the organizational Time dependent data and objects, let the application find all derivation of postings. profit centers for change in an New report: derived objects postings **Extension Ledger** Organizational Change Report and postings Change Where-Used Lists App: "Manage Review results in assignment and Master Data perform favorite profit New report: Organizational correction center reports Organizational Changes". postings for B&S Check the financial Change Report -Spreadsheet Upitems. KPI per profit Financial Data and Download. center Further first level Objects · Let the system prepare your data early by enriching GL posting split information. Intuitive and guiding UI for each Organizational Change. Elue as available cloud(only) scope Orange as available OP(only) scope Represent scope both available for OP&Cloud Figure 50: Organizational Flexibility



Features & Functions:

- Profit Center Reorganisation for Material, Orders, WBS elements and it's dependent objects (sales documents, purchase documents, production orders, product cost collectors)
- Reposting of material inventory, work in progress, deferred/accrued revenues, open receivables, payables and open items on GR/IR accounts
- Update profit center in master data
- Simulation of reorganization

Usability:

- Fiori apps managing the reorganization process
- > Reporting for master data and transfer postings



Figure 51: Organizational Change - Delta scope CL2208: Profit Center Reorganization



Features & Functions:

- Profit Center Reorganisation for Material, Assets, Cost Centers, Orders, WBS elements and it's dependent objects (sales documents, purchase documents, production orders, product cost collectors)
- Reposting of material and asset inventory, work in progress, deferred/accrued revenues, open receivables, payables and open items on GR/IR accounts
- Update profit center in master data
- Custom-specific profit center derivation logic via BADI
- Simulation of reorganization

Usability:

- Fiori apps managing the reorganization process
- Reporting for master data and transfer postings

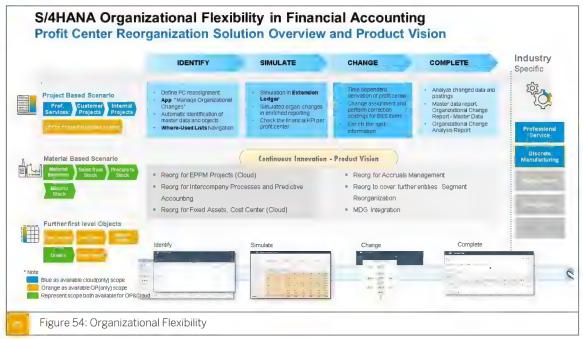


Figure 52: Organizational Change - Planned Scope Onpremise 2022: Profit Center Reorganization



Current Scope: Material-based Scenarios Material/Product (CL2208, OP 2022) Procurement Inventory Sales Purchase Order Sales Order Product / Plant Profit Center Sales Order Item Purchase Order Item Customer Invoice = Open Fre aht Supplier Invoice = Open Payable Production Product Cost Collector Production Order Work in Progress Objects with dependent objects Inventory and Open Items Figure 53: Organizational Flexibility







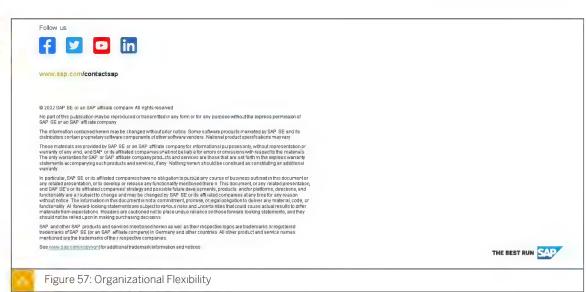






Identify SAP S/4HANA Innovation & Improvement potential based on your system data







LESSON SUMMARY

You should now be able to:

- Accounting
- · Confirm Completion

Unit 1 Lesson 2

Revenue Cost Accounting



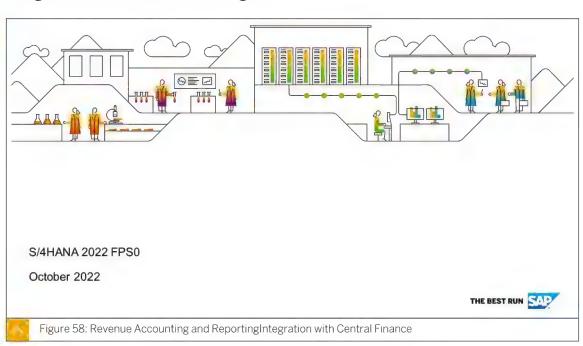
LESSON OBJECTIVES

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- Revenue Accounting
- Event-Based Revenue Recognition

Integration - Central Finance Integration







Solution Overview

Business Example

How to Use

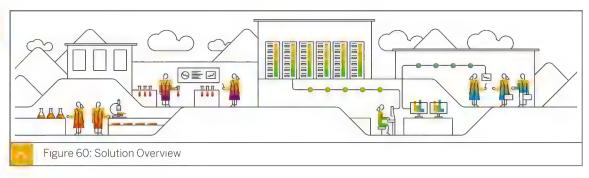
How to Configure

- Technical Prerequisites
- Extensibility Options

Figure 59: Agenda









Scope

- Revenue Accounting integration with Central
- Mapping of data from local systems to Revenue Accounting as a part of Central Finance.



Benefits

 Decentralized revenue accounting data from local systems can be processed centrally and provide a consolidated reporting view.



Figure 61: Solution Overview: Revenue Accounting in Central Finance

The integration allows mapping of data from local systems to Revenue Accounting as a part of Central Finance.

Customer specific fields are supported.

The mapping will be performed as soon as cFIN is active:

- when revenue accounting items (RAIs) are created (transferred)
- · when data is reconciled between source system and the RAR system

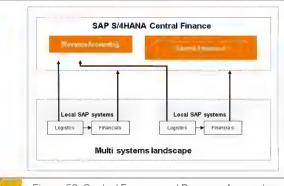
Sender Component Dependency

Translation of the fields has to be active for all sender components. Customizing of the value translation is dependent on the sender system and not the sender component.

Known Constraints

It is not possible to map company codes with different currencies (target company code must have same local currency as that sent to RAI). No support for cross legal entity and cross currency scenarios.





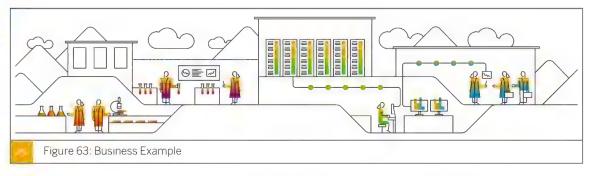
SAP S/4HANA Central Finance is an S/4HANA system, installed as side-car, receiving financial accounting transactions as well as operational data (order, goods issue, invoice) via real-time replication from the local SAP systems.

In this scenario, Revenue Accounting is a part of Central Finance

RAR Inbound Processing must ensure that the master data and attributes from local systems are mapped properly to the master data or attributes of the Central Finance system.

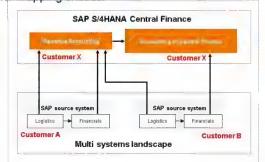
Figure 62: Central Finance and Revenue Accounting







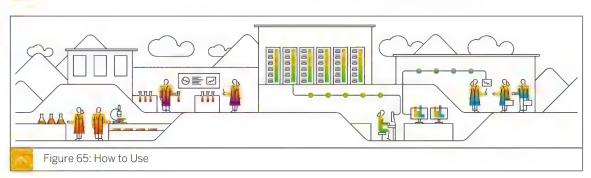
Customer accounts in two separate source systems (e.g. Customer A and Customer B) are the same customer with different customer numbers in the different systems. They will both be mapped to customer account Customer X in the Central Finance system. The same applies as well for other mapping entities.



Customer A is mapped to customer X. Customer B is mapped to customer X.

Figure 64: Revenue Accounting and Reporting - Integration with CFIN Business Example









Revenue Accounting and Reporting can integrate with different sender components, such as SAP Sales and Distribution, SAP Billing and Revenue Innovation Management, S4HANA Service or other third party solutions.

To calculate the revenue and cost according for IFRS15, events from these operational systems such as orders, fulfillments and invoices are converted to revenue accounting items (RAIs). When these RAIs are processed, contracts in Revenue Accounting are created or updated. Data from these revenue accounting contracts are the basis for adjusting revenues and corresponding balance sheet postings such as contract liabilities and assets.

In the integration scenario with decentralized sender components and Revenue Accounting in Central Finance, mapping must be done during RAI processing.

Central Finance offers integration to **Master Data Governance** (MDG) to access available mapping information there.

Inbound Processing in RAR reads the available mapping information from central finance during RAI transfer and updates the master data attributes of the RAIs accordingly



Figure 66: Business Context

Mapping:

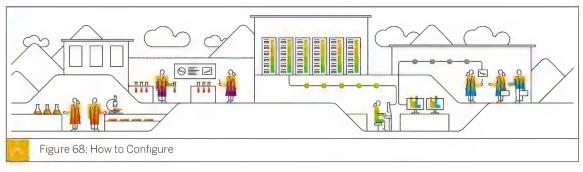
- In Revenue Accounting Classic, the program checks during RAI transfer (in FARR_RAI_MON or FARR_RAI_TRANS) if the data mapping is configured in cFIN. If yes, the mapped fields from the local system are updated based on the mapping rules.
- In Optimized Revenue Accounting, the mapping is done during enrichment.
- Additional mapping is done during reconciliation between the source system and RAR (Business reconciliation (FARR_BIZ_RECON) and during the consistency check (FARR_CHECK_CONS)).





Before any activities on RAR side, it must be checked whether cFIN is active in the RAR system. Otherwise the mapping will not work. If cFIN is not active, no mapping is performed.







For mapping of RAR data, standard customizing of CFIN is used:



Key mapping and value mapping:

- Objects that are typically referred to as master data, such as: customers, vendors, materials → MDG Key Mapping
- Objects that are typically referred to as customizing objects, such as: document types, posting keys, company codes → MDG Value Mapping



Figure 69: Central Finance Mapping

The fields that can be mapped are defined in the following structures:

- FARR_S_RAI_CFIN_MAIN
- FARR_S_RAI_CFIN_COND
- FARR_S_RAI_CFIN_COPA

Customer can enhance the main structure through additional fields using extensions that include:



The fields of the structures are assigned to CFIN entities in CFIN customizing. Customer can define their own CFIN entities.





- · Central Finance | SAP Help Portal
- FAQ Note: 2184567
- Central SLT Note: <u>2154420</u>
- Collective Note: Notes relevant for source system: 2323494
- · Replication of clearings (including documented restrictions): 2292043
- · Third-Party System Interface: 2462424
- Admin Guide https://help.sap.com/S4 OP CFIN

Figure 71: Important Documentation for CFIN





CFIN integration with RAR Inbound Processing Classic has been released by SAP Notes 3018663 and 3156871 for S4CORE releases 103 to 106.

- The corrections are fully implemented in the following Support Packages:

- Software Component S4CORE

- Release 103 1809 - Release 104 1909 - Release 105 2020 - Release 106 2021 - Release 105 2021 - Release 105

CFIN integration with RAR **Optimized** Inbound Processing has been released in OP2022 and down ported to OP2021 and OP2020:

- SAP Note: 3203845

- Software Component S4CORE

Release 105 2020 SAPK-10504INS4CORE
 Release 106 2021 SAPK-10602INS4CORE

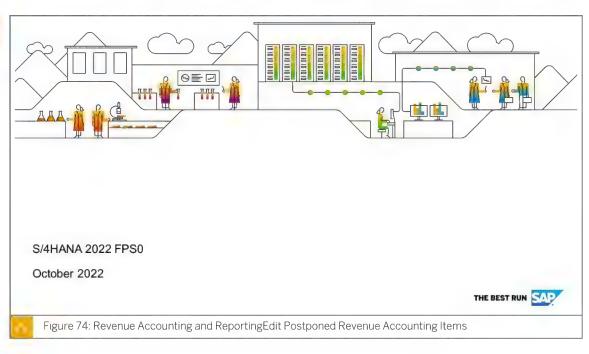
Figure 72: Release Information





Edit Postponed Revenue Accounting Items in Inbound Processing (Optimized)







Solution Overview

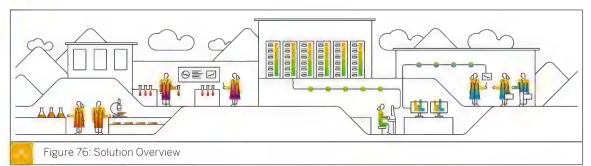
Business Example

How to Use

How to Configure

Figure 75: Agenda







Scope

- Manually change postponed Revenue Accounting Items (RAIs) using Manage Revenue Accounting Items app. The following types of RAI can be edited:
 - Order RAIs
- Fulfillment RAIs
- Invoice RAIs
- Cost RAIs
- Keep track of change logs for all manual changes

Benefits

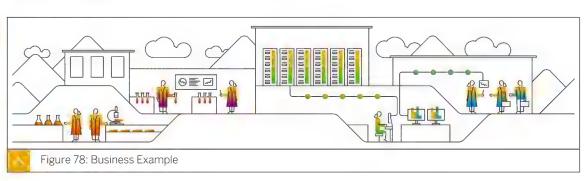
Easily able to adjust the attributes of postponed RAIs manually.



Figure 77: Solution Overview: Edit Postponed Revenue Accounting Items

Remark: Manage









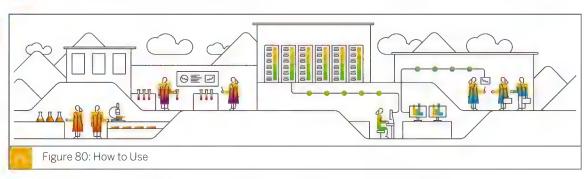
With the Manage Revenue Accounting Items app, you can:

- Analyze and adjust the attributes of postponed erroneous RAIs. The new functionality enables you to fix issues manually and reprocess the corrected postponed RAIs.
- Keep track of the change logs for all postponed RAIs.



Figure 79: Business Example - Edit Postponed RAIs







Start the Manage Revenue Accounting Items app to change attributes manually. The first step is to find the postponed RAIs that you need to edit. You can search for a contract using various search criteria.







Select your to-be-edit postponed RAI and navigate to the overview screen. Here you can see information of main items and conditions:



Figure 82: Manage Revenue Accounting Items



In Edit mode, adjust the attributes for the main items and conditions.



Figure 83: Manage Revenue Accounting Items

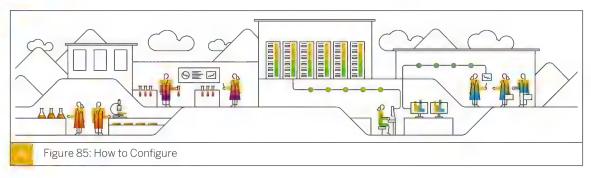


You will find the change log for manual attribute changes of postponed RAIs in the Change History section at the bottom.

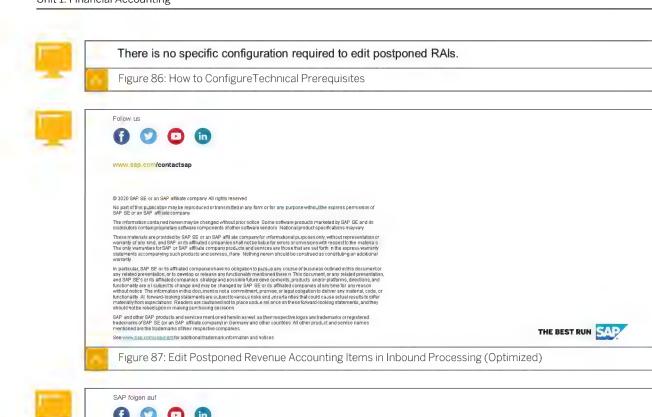


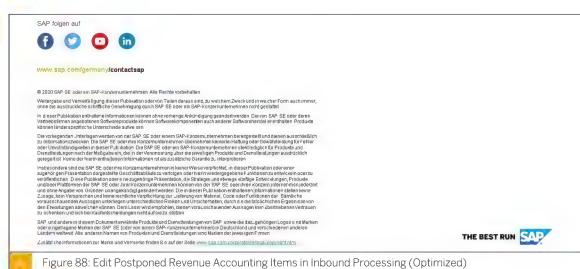
Figure 84: Manage Revenue Accounting Items





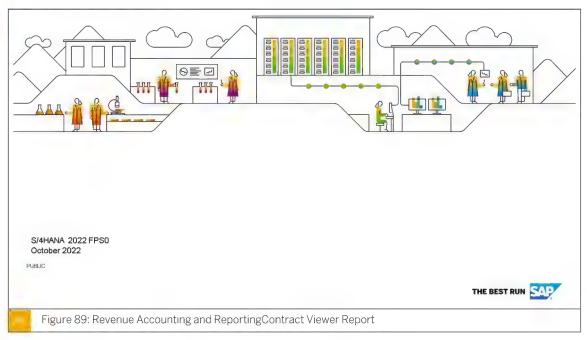






Contract Viewer Report







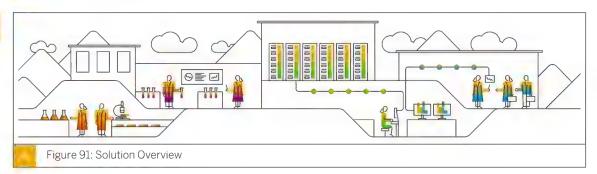
Solution Overview

Business Example

How to Use

Figure 90: Agenda







Scope

The report
 FARR_SIMPLE_CONTR_VIEWER_CUS directly
 displays data from different data base tables.

 The program offers the possibility to display the
 structure and data of a Revenue Accounting
 Contract in a tree-like manner.

Benefits

 This program can be used during the implementation of projects or for error analysis. It allows easy access, better usability, and visibility for details from revenue accounting contracts.



Figure 92: Solution Overview: Contract Viewer Report

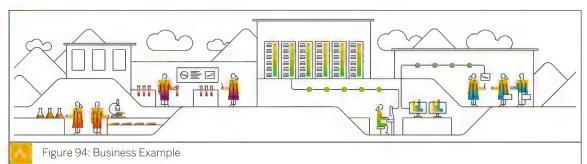


The selected contract is displayed as a tree, with all relevant database tables:



Figure 93: Solution Overview: Contract Viewer Report







In Revenue Accounting, business users can review all information related to a revenue contract using various FIORI apps.

However, in some cases, for example during error analysis, technical users such as consultants, developers, or IT support need to check data in the database directly. They access the related tables in the ABAP backend using different transactions, such as SE16N. This is very time-consuming as each table needs to be opened separately.



Figure 95: Business Example



- Contract Viewer report allows users to directly inspect the content of the most relevant Revenue Accounting tables.
- Users only need to enter basic information on the initial screen, e.g., Contract ID or Performance Obligation (POB) ID, and then the integrated data of a Revenue Accounting Contract is displayed in a hierarchical structure. The nodes in the hierarchy can be collapsed or expanded.
- · There is no need to access different tables respectively and repetitively.
- Figure 96: Contract Viewer as a User-friendly Tool to Display Database Tables



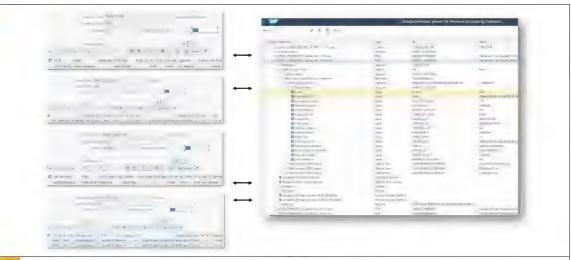
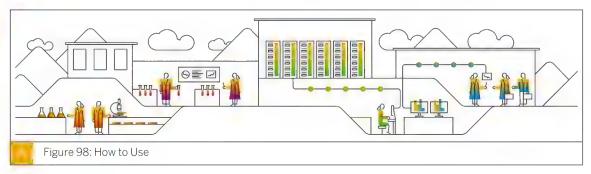


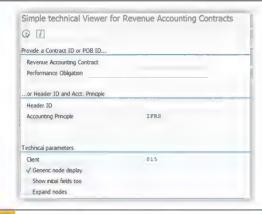
Figure 97: Data screen integrates information from different data tables











- You may enter either a Revenue Accounting Contract ID or a POB ID.
- Alternatively, you may enter the Header ID together with the Accounting Principle.

Figure 99: The initial screen offers several entry fields

Header ID could be Sales Order ID, Provider Contract or Operational Document ID from a third-party sender component.

Technical parameters:

- The Client is automatically populated with current logon client. Overwriting it with other
 values gives you the option to read data from another client of the same system. Rarely
 used.
- Generic node display, the first checkbox, is selected by default and it adds a node for each entity containing all data from the underlying data base table. Default setting.
- Show initial fields too, by default off, displays fields in generic nodes whose content is initial (space for character like fields, 0 for numeric fields). Sometimes used.
- · Expand nodes opens the whole tree immediately.



- The selected contract is then displayed as a tree. You may open each node and inspect the content
- In this example below, the first fulfillment of the second POB is expanded down to the field level of the database record.



Figure 100: Data Screen

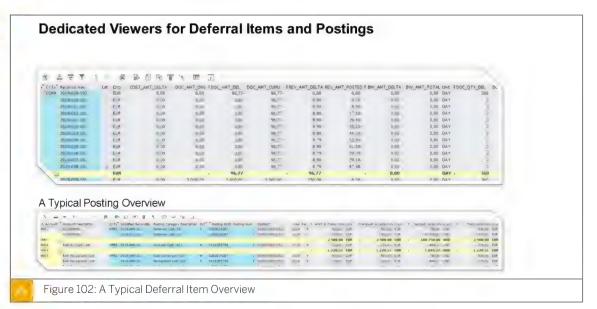


Deferral Items and Postings can be, of course, directly inspected in the tree. Alternatively, there
are dedicated viewers for these entities available as indicated by the node with the table
icon and the text starting with Navigate to. These display styles are more convenient compared
to the very generic style of the tree:



Figure 101: Dedicated Viewers for Deferral Items and Postings







Dedicated Viewers for Deferral Items and Postings

Posting overviews exist for the tables/views

- ADCOCA: for direct posting
- FARR_D_POSTING: for aggregated posting
- FARR_POSTING: the view covering both scenarios
- Depending on the selected posting mode, either ACDOCA + FARR_POSTING or FARR_D_POSTING + FARR_POSTING is presented.



Figure 103: Contract Viewer Report





- On the Structure node: the system navigates you to the table/structure definition in DDIC.
- E.g., double-click the Contract details node, then the FARR_D_CONTRACT table is shown.



Figure 104: There are some more double-click capabilities

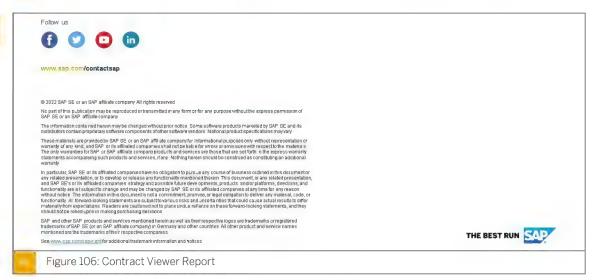


- On the Element/Field node: the system navigates you to the underlying data element in DDIC.
- E.g. double-click the *Allocated Amount* node and the data element *FARR_ALLOC_AMT* is shown.



Figure 105: There are other double-click capabilities



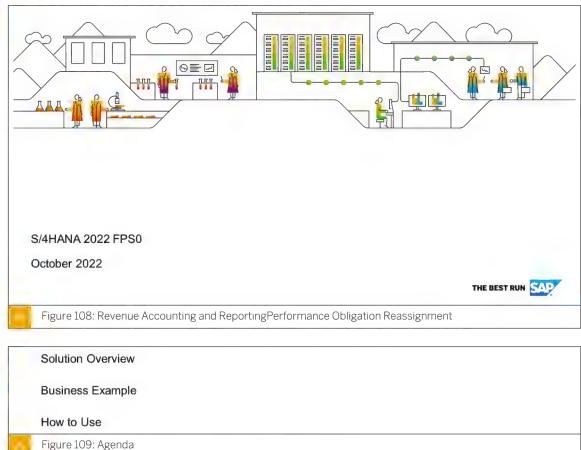






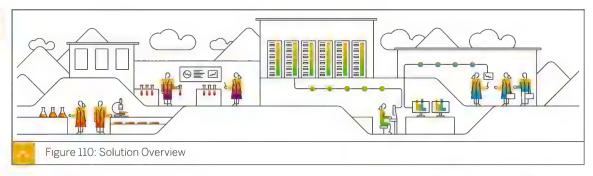
Performance Obligation Reassignment













Scope

 Manually reassign POBs from one revenue contract as the source contract to the other revenue contracts as the target contract

Benefits

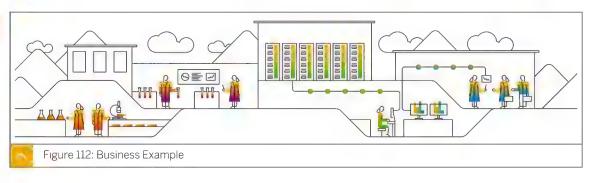
 You can manually reassign POBs between revenue contracts if it is determined from a business perspective that the assignment should be corrected.





Figure 111: Solution Overview: Performance Obligation Reassignment







An operational contract can have several items. When integrated with revenue accounting, those items create corresponding performance obligations. Using standard logic, the items in the same operational contract are grouped within the same operational contract.

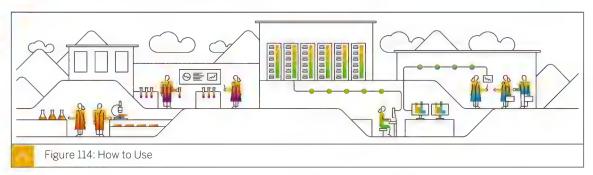
It is possible that part of the items are related to another operational contract, which serves the same business purpose. If this occurs on a non-standard operational contract, it requires assessment from the revenue accountant. Therefore, a manual operation is required to re-assign performance obligations between revenue contracts.

Revenue Accounting and Reporting offers the flexibility to assign performance obligations manually.



Figure 113: Business Example - Performance Obligation Reassignment







- To Reassign POBs, you can use the Combine Revenue Contracts Fiori App
- You need to select 2 revenue contracts and then click the Reassign POBs button
- When you click the Reassign POBs button, a popup appears and you need to specify the following:
 - Target Revenue Contract
 - Business Change Reason
 - Effective Date

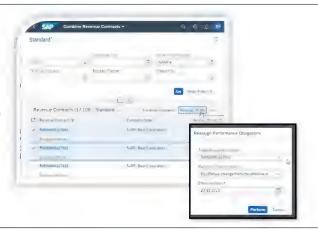


Figure 115: Using Fiori Apps 'Combine Revenue Contracts'

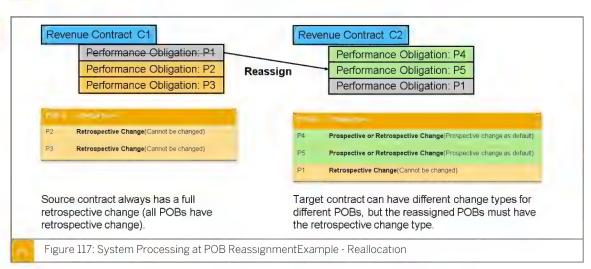


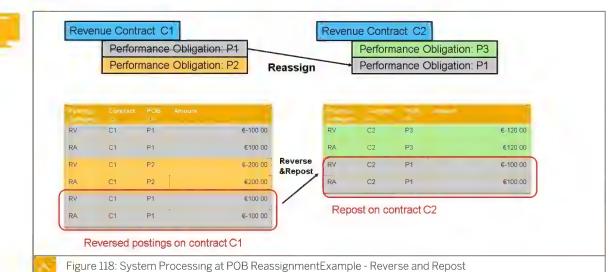


When POBs are reassigned between revenue contracts, the following happens in the system:

- In the source contract, a full retrospective change is triggered, and it results in a full retrospective allocation and revenue catchup.
- In target contract:
 - · POBs from the source contract are always allocated retrospectively
 - By default, other POBs in the target contract are defined as prospective changes.
 - You can still define change types for other POBs via BAdI FARR_BADI_CHANGE_TYPE_DETN, but the POBs from the source contract must have the retrospective change type
- Posting of reassigned POBs in the source contract will be reversed and are then reposted to the target contract according to the posting category.
- Contract liabilities and contract assets from the source contract and target contract will be calculated at the next run of Calculate Contract Liabilities after POB reassignment.
- Figure 116: System Processing at Performance Obligation (POB) ReassignmentOverview









- At POB Reassignment, all validations for contract combinations are performed.
- At POB Reassignment, the following validations are performed that are specifically related to POB Reassignment:
 - POBs in a compound structure are reassigned together
 - · POBs in a BOM structure are reassigned together
 - · Leading POB and its related linked POBs must be reassigned together
 - · Source or target contract cannot be in Pending Review status
 - Source or target contract cannot have suspended posting

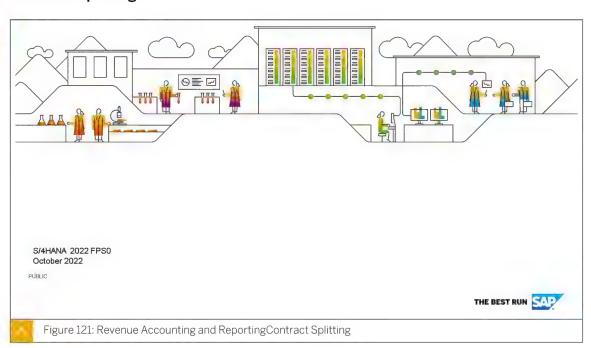
Figure 119: Validations at POB Reassignment





Contract Splitting









Solution Overview

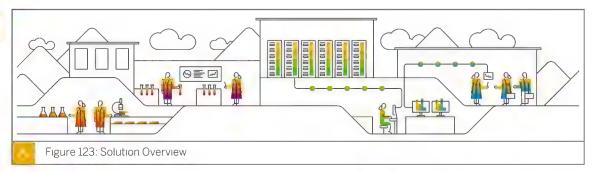
Business Example

How to Use



Figure 122: Agenda







Scope

 Manually split an existing revenue contract as the source contract into a new target contract and keeping the existing contract.

Benefits

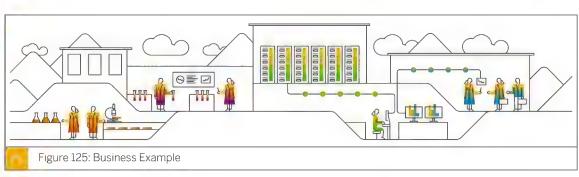
 You can manually split a revenue contract without deleting the existing one and recreate 2 new revenue contracts too.





Figure 124: Solution Overview: Contract Splitting







You can combine different operational contracts into one revenue contract via manual or automatic contract combination.

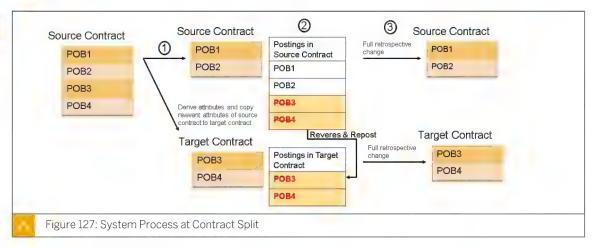
However, you may find that some POBs are combined incorrectly, meaning that you then must split them into several contracts again.

You can use the 'Split Revenue Contract' functionality to split a revenue contract with already incurred fulfillments and invoices. This will keep the existing revenue contract as the source contract and create a new revenue contract for you as the target contract.



Figure 126: Business Example - Split Revenue Contract





- 1. From the FIORI app, you can split the source contract into the source contract and target contract. The relevant attributes of the target contract will be derived or copied from the source contract.
- 2. In the next step, for the POBs that are moved from the source contract to the target contract, the postings will be reversed in the source contract and reposted to the target contract.
- 3. As the last step, both source contract and target contract will have a full retrospective change, which triggers full retrospective price allocation and revenue catchup if revenue is recognized in the closed period.





The following validations are performed during the splitting of a revenue contract:

- If a POB is in a compound structure, all POBs in this compound structure are split and sent to the target contract together. You must select all POBs from the compound structure during contract splitting.
- If a POB is in a BOM structure from the operational contract, all POBs in the BOM structure are split and sent to the target contract. You must select all POBs from the BOM structure during contract splitting.
- The leading POB and the related linked POBs are split together. You must select both the leading and linked POBs.
- If the source contract is in status "Pending Review" or has suspended revenue postings, contact splitting is not permitted.



Figure 128: Validation at Splitting Revenue Contract



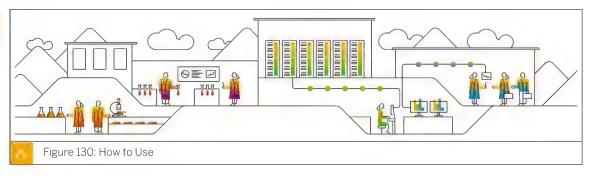
The following attributes of the target contract are copied from the source contract:

- · Custom Fields
- Customer Number/BP Number
- · Receivables Account/Receivables Adjustment Account
- Contract Asset/Contract Liability Account
- Posting Mode
- Contract Balance Presentation
- Level for Posting Liabilities and Assets to Posting Table



Figure 129: Target Contract's Attributes are Copied from Source Contract







You can split a revenue contract from the ' ${\bf Combine\ Revenue\ Contracts}$ ' Fiori App.

To do this, you need to select the revenue contract and then click the 'Split Contract' button.



Figure 131: Split Revenue Contract in Fiori App 'Combine Revenue Contracts'



In the next screen, you can select the POBs to be reassigned to create a new revenue contract.

To do this, you select the POBs from the list and then click the 'Reassign to New Contract' button.

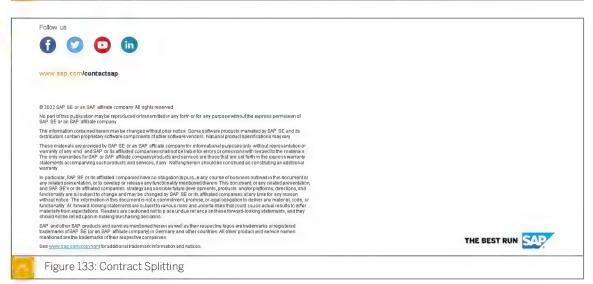
In the pop-up, you enter the Contract Description and Contract Category, then click Ok.



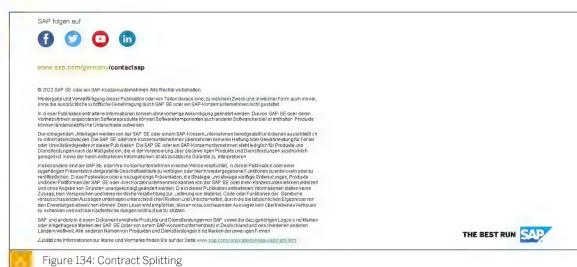


Figure 132: Split Revenue Contract in the 'Combine Revenue Contracts' Fiori App





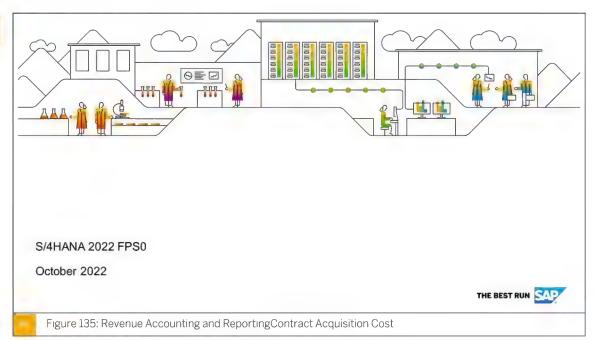






Contract Acquisition Costs







Solution Overview

Business Example

How to Use

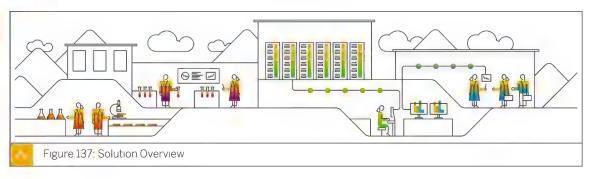
- Integration with a Commission System
- Contract Acquisition Costs in RAR

How to Configure

Technical Prerequisites









Scope

- Charge for acquisition costs over a period of time, whilst considering estimated and actual cost amounts.
- Recognition and amortization of costs on a systematic basis that is consistent with revenue recognition.
- Both, direct and aggregated posting modes are supported.

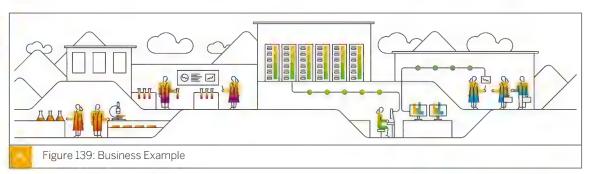
Benefits

 Capability to manage acquisition costs easily.



Figure 138: Solution Overview: Contract Acquisition Cost







The acquisition cost of a revenue contract is the incremental cost of obtaining the contract, for example a sales commission.

If the actual sales commission is paid several months after the inception of the revenue contract, the company first recognizes an asset related to acquisition cost, based on an estimated amount. At a later point in time, when the sales commission is settled, the total amount of the asset is updated with the actual cost amount.

Revenue Accounting and Reporting supports the recognition of acquisition costs as an asset (deferred cost/capitalized cost) and amortization of costs on a systematic basis, which is consistent with the revenue recognition.

The cost recognition is supported in aggregated posting mode and in direct posting mode.

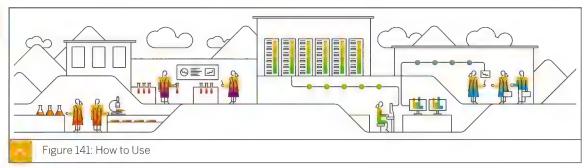


, a

Figure 140: Business Example - Contract Acquisition Cost















- The sales commission amount is calculated and settled by the commission system. This can be an SAP system, or one provided by a 3rd party.
- RAR requires that the estimated and actual cost information is provided by the commission system.
- The commission system needs to be integrated with RAR by sending the information to Inbound Processing via Revenue Accounting Items (RAIs).





Figure 143: Integration with a Commission SystemOverview



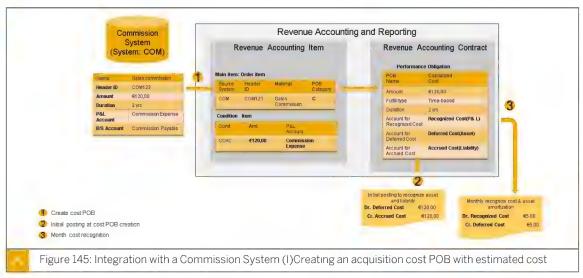
The commission system needs to provide the estimated and actual costs to RAR based on the following:

- The estimated amount of acquisition cost is sent via an order RAI with condition items.
- If later, the total estimated amount is updated before the actual cost information is known, then the sender component must send this information with an order RAI.
- When the actual cost is settled, the sender component sends a cost RAI. The cost RAI contains cost conditions as well as the actual amount.
- If cost RAI have already been sent to RAR, RAR always uses the cumulative cost amount from all cost RAIs as the total actual cost amount.



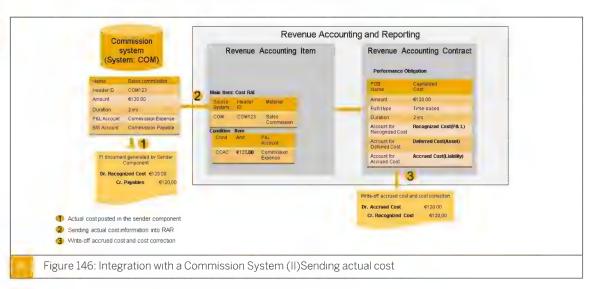
Figure 144: Integration with a Commission SystemHow to provide estimated and actual cost information to RAR





- 1. When the estimated commission expense is created in the commission system, the information is passed to RAR via RAIs (Revenue Accounting Item). This creates the performance obligation for acquisition cost (POB category = C).
 - In the example provided, the sales commission is €120.00 and this is defined as a time-based POB with a duration of 2 years.
- 2. When the POB is created, RAR posts the amount for deferred cost posting and accrued cost posting:
 - The deferred cost is classed as an asset, which will be amortized later with recognized cost.
 - The accrued cost will be written-off when the actual cost is sent (refer to the next slides).
- **3.** As the acquisition cost performance obligation is a time-based POB, the acquisition costs will be recognized monthly:
 - In this example, the cost recognized per month is €5 (=€120.00/24).





- 1. After the cost POB is created according to the previous slides, the sender component posts the acquisition cost as an expense.
- 2. The actual cost information is sent to RAR as a cost RAI along with the main item and the condition items. In this example, the actual cost amount is €120,00
- **3.** RAR triggers a cost correction posting to write-off the accrued cost; this is posted when the cost POB is created.







At contract creation, if the sender component provides acquisition cost information, a performance obligation with the *Contract Acquisition Cost Performance Obligation* performance obligation category is created in Revenue Accounting. This type of POB is used to capture the contract acquisition cost related to a revenue contract.



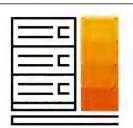




Generally speaking, a contract can contain:

- Only one acquisition cost POB, without any other POBs present
- Several acquisition cost POBs
- One or more acquisition cost POBs and POBs of another POB-type.

Figure 149: Acquisition Cost POBs in a RAR Contract





An acquisition cost POB

- Can only have cost conditions with the condition role Contract Acquisition Cost; no price or any other conditions
- Is not allowed to be manually created (must come from operational system)
- Must have Start Date Type 1 "Available at Creation"
- Is always a time-based POB
- Is not relevant for allocation
- Cannot be a leading or linked POB
- Cannot be included in a compound group (it is always a distinct POB)



Figure 150: Characteristics of Acquisition Cost POB



1. Create an acquisition cost POB

- Postings for recognition of the <u>initial</u> cost assets and accrued cost liabilities is created with the posting schema:
 - Dr. Deferred Cost (CJ)
 CR. Accrued Cost (AC)
- Fulfillments for cost recognition are created as usual for a time-based POB, depending on the deferral method

2. Transfer revenue*

- Postings for the amortization of the assets and recognition of costs is created with the following posting schema:
 - Dr. Recognized Cost (CO)CR. Deferred Cost (CJ)
- Based on the fulfilment entries of the acquisition cost POB, the recognized cost of each period is calculated as follows:
 - Recognized cost per condition type = Total fulfilled days * Total cost/Total days of time-based POB previous recognized cost









3. The cost RAI provides actual costs 3a) Cost correction postings for write-off of the accrued costs balance is created with the following posting schema:

Dr. Accrued Cost (AC)
Cr. Recognized Cost (CC)

3b) Additional postings for the catchup of the deferred cost assets is created, if the amount in the cost RAI differs from the estimated cost amount stored on the POB (estimated costs ≠ actual costs).

The catchup amount = the amount from the cost RAI minus the estimated cost amount.

If actual costs > estimated costs:

Dr. Deferred cost (CJ)
• Cr. Accrued cost (AC)

If actual costs < estimated costs:

Dr. Accrued cost (AC)
Cr. Deferred cost (CJ)



Figure 152: Process Steps and Corresponding PostingsProcess the actual costs and transfer revenue



4. Transfer revenue

Postings for the amortization catchup of the recognized costs are created with the following posting schema:

If the catchup is positive:

Dr. Recognized Cost (CO)
Cr. Deferred Cost (CJ)

If the catchup is negative:

Dr. Deferred Cost (CJ)

Cr. Recognized Cost (CO)

Catchup = the total cumulative amount of the cost correction * cumulative fulfilled days up to the last period /total days – cumulative recognized cost up to the last period



Figure 153: Process Steps and Corresponding PostingsTransfer revenue after processing of the actual costs



Change POB

All changes made to an acquisition cost POB are executed retrospectively.

Contract Combination

 For contract combination, both contracts (the source and the target) must have at least one normal POB (not an acquisition cost POB) or the contracts cannot be combined.

Freeze Periods

You can apply freeze periods to an acquisition cost POB. The freeze/unfreeze processes are
the same as for the other time-based POBs. Cost recognition is suspended during the freeze
period.



Figure 154: POB Change and Other Processes



Due to the current scope of cost functionality, the transaction currency must be the same as local currency. However, it is possible for the 2nd Local Currency and 3rd local currency to differ from the transaction currency.

As the postings from step 3 and 4 are triggered by the cost correction from the cost RAI, the total amount in LC2/LC3 from steps 1 and 2 may differ from the amount in steps 3 and 4. The difference will be posted as an exchange rate difference from cost with the following posting IFRHEMMount in cost correction in LC2/LC3 is

If not, then:

- Dr. Exchange rate difference for Cost (EC)
 Cr. Accrued Cost (AC)
- Dr. Accrued Cost (AC)

 Cr. Exchange rate difference for Cost (EC)

To determine the exchange rate, the initial effective date is used.

Figure 155: Exchange Rate Difference for LC2/LC3 Amounts



Figure 156: Early Termination Expense of Acquisition Costs



Early Termination Date

 The acquisition cost POBs are always treated retrospectively. Therefore, when a revenue contract is terminated early, the acquisition cost POB is terminated early using:



- Effective date of early termination = 1.[month of early termination]
- POB End Date = [Effective date of early termination] -1







At early termination, the total costs of the POB are adjusted to the recognized cost amount and the deferred cost balance is written off.

The posting is as follows if the deferred cost has a debit balance:

Dr. Early Termination Expense of Cost (CI) Cr. Deferred Cost (CJ)



Figure 158: Early Termination Expense of Acquisition CostsWrite-off deferred cost balance

Remark: the balance of accrued cost is NOT written-off as the balance of accrued cost is always written-off by cost correction.



Scenario:

- The acquisition costs POB is created with amount 1.000,00 EUR to be amortized over 4 months (from 01.01.2020 to 30.04.2020).
- In period 1, the estimated cost is 1.000,00 EUR, and the actual cost is sent via cost RAI for 1,000.00 EUR.
- The costs are already recognized with 250,00 for the 1st period and 250,00 for the 2nd period (500,00 EUR
- The contract is terminated on 15.03.2020, but the sales commission paid out is still 1,000.00 EUR.

Results:

- Early termination date = 15.03.2020.
- The effective date of the early termination = 1.[month of early termination] = 01.03.2020.
- Contract/POB end date after early termination = [Effective date of early termination 1] = 29.02.2020

As the sales commission remains as 1.000,00 EUR, the outstanding 500,00 EUR deferred cost asset

The total cost is adjusted to 500,00 EUR.

(periods 3 and 4) is then written-off.



Figure 159: Early Termination Expense of Acquisition CostsBusiness Example 1: Actual cost provided before early termination

Early termination write-off posting for deferred cost:

- Dr. Early Termination Expense of Cost (CI) 500,00 EUR
- Cr. Deferred Cost (CJ) 500,00- EUR

At the early termination of a revenue contract, the deferred cost balance is written off. The balance of accrued cost will NOT be written-off as the balance of accrued cost is always written-off by cost correction.

This posting is created after processing of early termination and the execution of programs Transfer Revenue FARR REV_TRANSFER and Calculate Assets and Liabilities FARR_LIABILITY_CALC.



Scenario:

- The acquisition costs POB is created with an amount of 1.000,00 EUR to be amortized over 4 months (from 01.01.2020 to 30.04.2020).
- In period 1, the estimated cost is 1.000,00 EUR
- The costs are already recognized as 250,00 for 1st period and 250,00 for 2nd period (500,00 EUR in total).
- The contract is terminated on 15.03.2020, but the actual costs are not yet provided.
- After early termination, the actual commission fee is reduced to 450 EUR (in the commission system). In
 the first step, the actual cost RAI is sent with 400 EUR. Afterwards another cost RAI is sent with 50 EUR.
 The total commission paid is 450 EUR.

Results:

- After early termination, the outstanding 500 EUR deferred cost asset is written-off (periods 3 and 4):
- Dr. Early Termination Expense of Cost (CI) 500,00 EUR
 - · Cr. Deferred Cost (CJ) 500,00- EUR

Figure 160: Early Termination Expense of Acquisition CostsBusiness Example 2: Actual cost provided after early termination (1)

Postings before early termination:

Postings for recognition of the initial cost assets and accrued cost liabilities

Dr. Deferred Cost (CJ) 1.000,00 EUR

CR. Accrued Cost (AC) 1.000,00 EUR

Postings for amortization of the assets and recognition of costs in the first 2 months of POB duration:

- Dr. Recognized Cost (CO) 500,00 EUR
 - CR. Deferred Cost (CJ) 500,00- EUR

Early Termination:

- Early termination date = 15.03.2020.
- The effective date of early termination= 1.[month of early termination] = 01.03.2020.
- Contract/POB End Date after early termination = [Effective date of early termination -1]=29.02.2020

Early Termination write-off posting for deferred cost:

- Dr. Early Termination Expense of Cost (CI) 500,00 EUR
 - Cr. Deferred Cost (CJ) 500,00- EUR

Provide 1st cost RAI (actual costs) for 400,00 EUR

Cost correction postings for write-off of the accrued costs balance:

- Dr. Accrued Cost (AC) 400,00 EUR
 - Cr. Recognized Cost (CC) 400,00- EUR

Additional postings for catchup of the deferred cost assets is created, as the amount in the Cost RAI differs from the estimated cost amount stored on the POB (estimated costs ≠ actual costs):

- Dr. Accrued cost (AC) 600,00 EUR
 - Cr. Deferred cost (CJ) 600,00- EUR

Early Termination write-off posting for deferred cost:

- Dr. Deferred Cost (CJ) 600,00 EUR
 - Cr. Early Termination Expense of Cost (CI) 600,00- EUR

Provide 2nd cost RAI (actual costs) for 50,00 EUR

Cost correction postings for write-off of the accrued costs:

- Dr. Accrued Cost (AC) 50,00 EUR
 - Cr. Recognized Cost (CC) 50,00- EUR

Postings for catchup of the deferred cost assets:

- Dr. Deferred cost (CJ) 50,00 EUR
 - Cr. Accrued cost (AC) 50,00- EUR

Early Termination write-off posting for deferred cost:

- Dr. Early Termination Expense of Cost (CI) 50,00 EUR
 - Cr. Deferred Cost (CJ) 50,00- EUR



If the actual cost of 400,00 EUR is provided with the first cost RAI, the following postings are created:

Cost correction postings for the write-off of the accrued costs balance:

- Dr. Accrued Cost (AC) 400,00 EUR
 - Cr. Recognized Cost (CC) 400,00- EUR

Postings for the **catchup of the deferred cost assets** is created as the amount in the actual cost RAI differs from the estimated cost amount stored on the POB (estimated costs 1.000,00 EUR ≠ actual costs 400,00 EUR, difference = 600,00 EUR):

- Dr. Accrued cost (AC) 600,00 EUR
 - · Cr. Deferred cost (CJ) 600,00- EUR

Early termination write-off posting for the deferred cost:

- Dr. Deferred Cost (CJ) 600,00 EUR
- · Cr. Early Termination Expense of Cost (CI) 600,00- EUR





In the next step, if another cost RAI was received for 50,00 EUR, the following postings are created:

Cost correction postings for the write-off of the accrued costs:

- Dr. Accrued Cost (AC) 50,00 EUR
 - Cr. Recognized Cost (CC) 50,00- EUR

Postings for the catchup of the deferred cost assets:

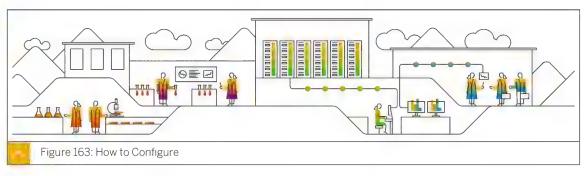
- Dr. Deferred cost (CJ) 50,00 EUR
 - Cr. Accrued cost (AC) 50,00- EUR

Early Termination write-off posting for the deferred cost:

- Dr. Early Termination Expense of Cost (CI) 50,00 EUR
 - Cr. Deferred Cost (CJ) 50,00- EUR

Figure 162: Early Termination Expense of Acquisition CostsBusiness Example 2: actual cost provided after early rermination (3)







To process acquisition costs, **cost recognition must be activated** for each accounting principle by going to:

Revenue Accounting → Revenue Accounting Contracts → Configure Accounting Principle-specific Settings → then set the Cost Recognition flag



If this flag is not set, no acquisition cost POBs will be created for the accounting principle. The acquisition cost information provided in an order or cost RAI is ignored.

Figure 164: How to Configure Activate Cost Recognition for Accounting Principles



You have defined the acquisition **cost condition type role** in *Customizing* by going to:

Revenue Accounting \rightarrow Revenue Accounting Contracts \rightarrow Condition Types \rightarrow Define Roles for Condition Types.



The acquisition cost condition must be defined with the condition type role set as Contract Acquisition Cost.





You have defined account determination rules for accrued, deferred, recognized costs and for early termination expense of costs in your BRFplus decision table for account determination.

Following accounts shall be configured:

- Recognized Cost
- Accrued Cost
- Deferred Cost
- Early Termination Expense of Cost

Figure 166: How to Configure Technical Prerequisites



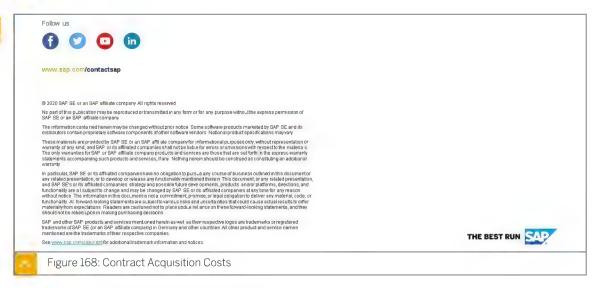


You need the following settings in the BRFplus decision table for POB attributes (DT_PROCESS_POB):

- Fulfillment Type = T (time-based)
- Start Date Type = 1 (Available on Creation of Performance Obligation)
- Value-Based Fulfillment = false

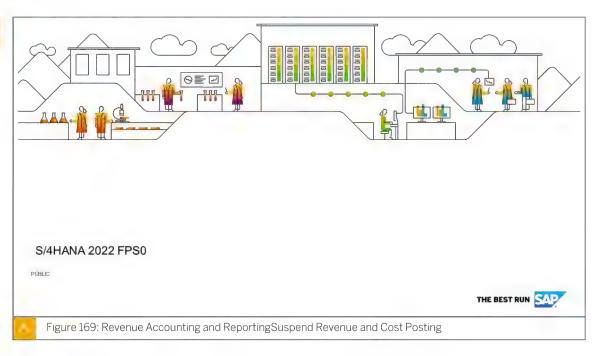






Suspend Revenue and Cost Postings







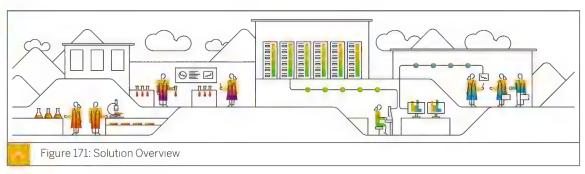
Solution Overview

Business Example

How to Use

Figure 170: Agenda







Scope

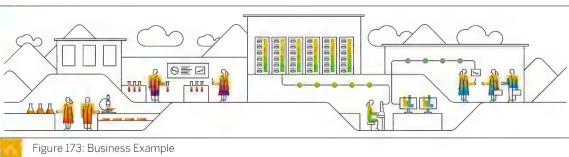
- Suspend Revenue and Cost Postings for a single performance obligation
- Both the aggregated posting mode and direct posting mode are supported
- Unsuspend and repost suspended revenue and cost posting
- Manual suspension/unsuspension can be triggered by a user in the Manage Revenue Contracts app
- Automatic suspension of POBs if a price allocation or a spreading conflict is triggered. Suspension is automatically removed if the conflict is resolved.

Benefits

- Avoid incorrect postings if there are issues with a POB or a conflict that needs to be resolved before a posting can be made.
- · Simplified user-friendly processing if the POB postings need to be suspended.



Figure 172: Solution Overview: Suspend Revenue and Cost Posting





In the daily business operation of revenue accounting, revenue accountants sometimes need to **temporarily stop revenue/cost recognition postings** of a revenue contract or a performance obligation due to operational reasons such as:

- There are questions about the setup of the revenue contract, such as information on the order, allocation of the transaction price, or fulfillment information such as percentage of completion.
- They want to review some revenue contracts for specific customers. Before a review is performed, they would like to stop any postings.





Figure 174: Business Example - Suspend Revenue Posting



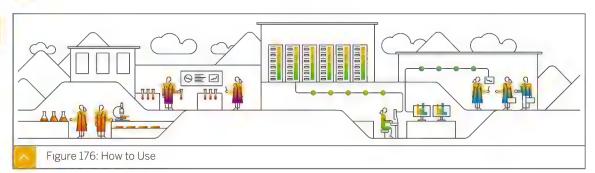
When a revenue contract or a performance obligation has suspend revenue posting, it should not block any operation processes:

- Revenue Accounting Items (RAIs) can still be processed; the invoice and cost correction are still posted.
- The fulfillment RAIs/manual fulfillment can still be processed; the revenue is still calculated by RAR but is not posted when Suspend Revenue Posting is set.
- Revenue calculated by RAR is always considered as recognized revenue regardless whether
 or not the POB is suspended for posting.
- Suspend revenue/cost means:
- In aggregated mode, the recognized revenue/cost is not transferred to FARR_D_POSTING after program A is executed.
- In direct posting mode, the recognized revenue/cost is **not posted to FI if an event occurs** for this revenue contract.



Figure 175: Expected Behavior for Suspend Revenue Posting







 You can suspend postings of a performance obligation in the 'Manage Revenue Contracts' FIORI app.



- When the POB is suspended:
 - Suspension Date indicates when the POB was suspended.
 - Suspension Reason indicates why the POB is suspended:
 - 'Manual suspension' indicates that the POB is manually suspended by the end user.
 - 'Allocation conflict' indicates that the POB is suspended due to a price allocation conflict.
 - 'Spreading conflict' indicates that the POB is suspended due to a manual spreading conflict.



Figure 177: Suspend Posting



- When postings of a performance obligation are suspended and during this time a fulfillment occurs, the Recognized Revenue is still displayed as usual.
- The Suspended Revenue is displayed under a different timing, which depends on the posting mode:
- For direct posting: it occurs at the earliest time for any event that occurs on this contract or the 'Transfer Revenue' execution.
- For aggregated posting: it is when 'Transfer Revenue' is executed.



Figure 178: Display Suspended Revenue



- You can unsuspend postings of a performance obligation in the 'Manage Revenue Contracts' FIOR app.
- When the POB is unsuspended, the previous suspended posting is posted in the current period.
 The exact timing of posting depends on the posting mode:
- For direct posting: the suspended posting is posted once the POB is unsuspended.
- For aggregated posting: the suspended posting is transferred to the RAR subledger when 'Transfer Revenue' is executed.



Figure 179: Unsuspend Revenue





- If suspension was triggered by the system due to price allocation or a manual spreading conflict, it cannot be removed manually. The postings will be unsuspended automatically, once the conflict is resolved.
- If postings of a POB were manually suspended before a conflict occurred, the system retains manual suspension after conflict resolution.
- If there are price allocation and spreading conflicts at the same time (and no manual suspension is in place), the suspension reason is set as Allocation Conflict. If the allocation conflict is resolved, the system will check whether there is still a spreading conflict and, if so (and providing there is no manual suspension), the suspension reason is then set to Spreading Conflict. The suspension is removed once the spreading conflict is resolved too.



Figure 180: Suspension due to a Conflict

Remark: currently only manual spreading and price allocation conflicts trigger suspension of conflicted POBs. Attribute conflict does not trigger any suspension.



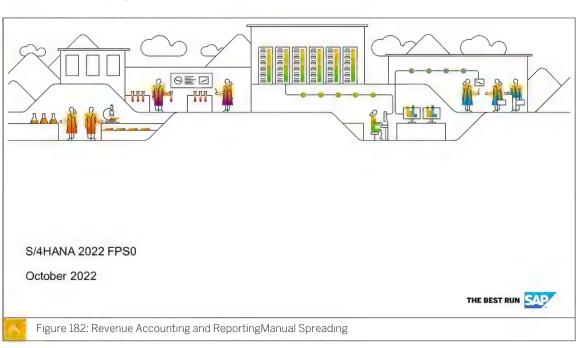
- You can use the FARR_SUSPENSION report to collectively suspend or unsuspend all performance obligations for revenue contracts
- If a revenue contract is specified as suspended and some performance obligations from it are already suspended, these performance obligations remain suspended and other performance obligations become newly suspended.
- Similarly, if a revenue contract is specified as unsuspended and some performance obligations are already unsuspended, these performance obligations remain unsuspended and other suspended performance obligations become newly unsuspended.
- The report is executed in background mode.



Figure 181: Suspend Revenue Contract Collectively

Manual Spreading







Solution Overview

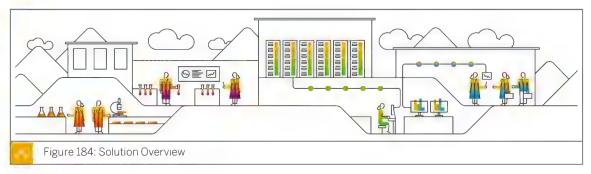
Business Example

How to Use

How to Configure

Figure 183: Agenda







Scope

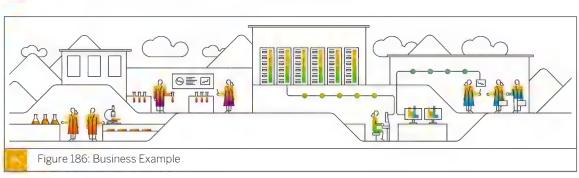
- Manual change of recognizable revenue amounts for open fiscal periods using the Manual Spreading app.
- Spreadsheet download/upload to change recognizable revenue amounts for POBs with a long duration or contracts with a large number of POBs.
- · Conflict handling for spreading conflicts.

Benefits

- Enhanced business functionality
- Capability to deal with manual spreading and conflict situations in a user-friendly way, using the SAP Fiori app "Manual Spreading".







6





In some complex contracts, accountants need to review revenue amounts for open fiscal periods and adjust the recognizable revenue amounts manually.

Using the Manual Spreading app, you can manually change recognizable revenue for multiple time-based performance obligation that belong to one contract.

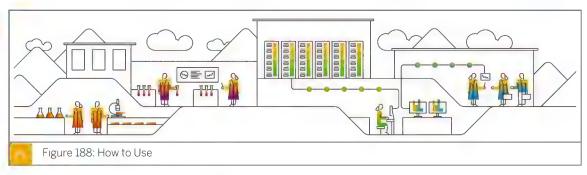
These changes can be made directly on-screen. Alternatively, you can select POBs you would like to change, download the spreadsheet that contains all their relevant data, then make changes and upload the edited file. You can also reset the manually spread revenue amounts to the system default.





Figure 187: Business Example - Manual Spreading







Start the Manual Spreading for Time-Based POBs app on the SAP Fiori launchpad to change recognizable revenue amounts in open fiscal periods. The first step is to find the contract that needs to be changed. You can search for a contract using various search criteria.





Figure 189: Search for a Contract in the Manual Spreading app



Manual spreading is usually possible for all **time-based** POBs. However, there are some exceptions. The following contracts and performance obligations cannot be processed in the Manual Spreading app; they are filtered out in the search results and in the POB overview table:

- Impaired contracts
- Contracts created with Classic Revenue Accounting
- Acquisition cost POBs
- POBs of a compound group
- POBs without a start date
- Soft deleted POBs
- Non-distinct POBs
- Figure 190: Manual SpreadingContracts and Performance Obligations that can Processed



Select your contract from the search results list and navigate to the overview screen. Here you can see all time-based performance obligations (POBs) that belong to the contract.

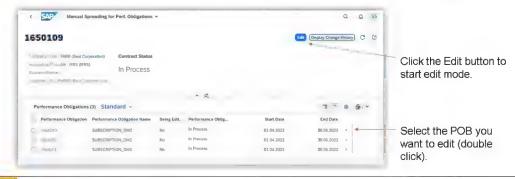


Figure 191: Navigate to the Overview ScreenStart Edit Mode



You can manually change Recognizable Revenue for open periods in the "New Recognizable Revenue" column.

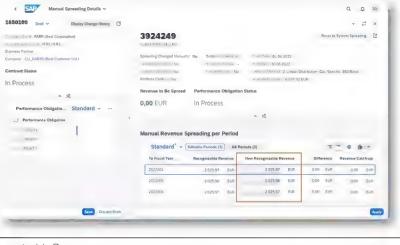


Figure 192: Change New Recognizable Revenue

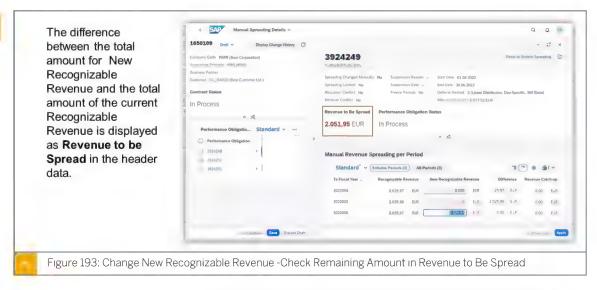
All fiscal periods for the POB duration with corresponding Recognizable Revenue amounts are displayed in the Manual Revenue Spreading per Period table. Only open fiscal periods and, if there is a prospective split, open periods after the prospective split, are editable.

The New Recognizable Revenue column is prefilled with the current recognizable revenue amounts. You can change the new recognizable revenue amounts for the editable periods.

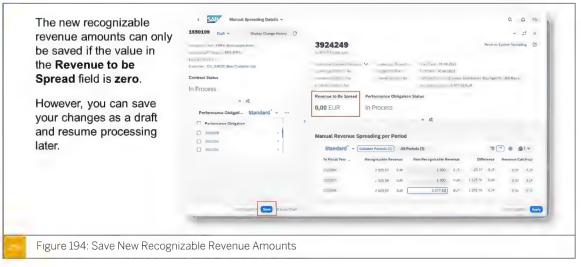


If you change the new recognizable amount in the New Recognizable Revenue column, the difference between the current and the new recognizable revenue is displayed in the Difference column.

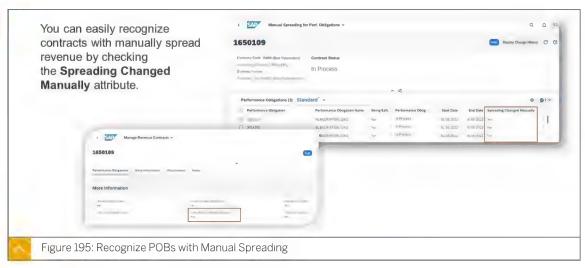












This attribute is displayed for each POB:

- in the POB table of the Manual Spreading app
- in the More Information section of the overview page in the Manage Revenue Contracts app
- in the POB details of the Manage Revenue Contracts app.



You can easily navigate to the Manage Revenue Contract, Document Flow, and Revenue Explanation apps using smart links in the POB overview.

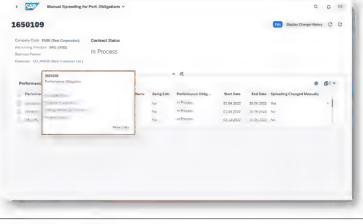


Figure 196: Navigation from Manual Spreading app to Other Apps



For contracts with many POBs, it is often easier to use the file download and upload feature to edit a new recognizable amount. Using this feature, you can download the POB list as a spreadsheet, change the data in a local file, and then upload it afterwards.

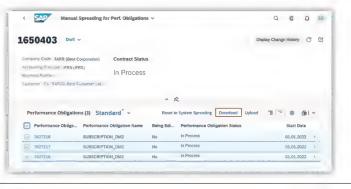


Figure 197: Manual Spreading Using File Download/Upload

After the upload, the uploaded new recognizable amounts are visible in the New Recognizable Revenue column. You can check and adjust them on-screen, if necessary.



The downloaded spreadsheet has the same structure as the *Manual Revenue Spreading per Period* table in the UI.

Only the fields of the editable periods are open; all other fields are displayonly.

After editing, you just need to save the changes locally and upload the file into the app.

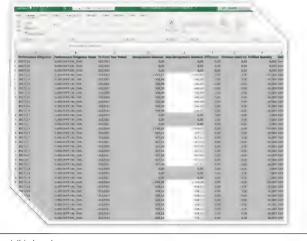
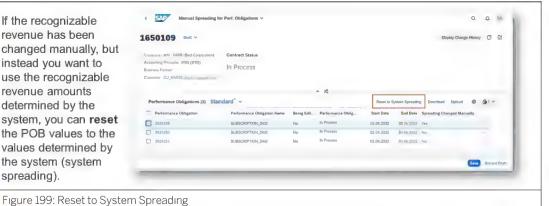


Figure 198: Manual Spreading Using File Download/Upload





If the recognizable revenue has been changed manually, but instead you want to use the recognizable revenue amounts determined by the system, you can reset the POB values to the values determined by the system (system spreading).



To do so, start edit mode, select the POB you would like to update and then choose Reset to System Spreading. The system then calculates the recognizable revenue amounts and displays them in the New Recognizable Revenue column. After you have saved, the recognizable revenue amounts determined by the system are stored. The Spreading Changed Manually attribute is no longer set (this indicates that no manual spreading has occurred).



A spreading conflict occurs when a change relevant for revenue spreading has been made to a contract with manual spreading.

If a spreading conflict is triggered:

- The system updates the contract and POBs as if no manual spreading has occurred; the recognizable revenue amounts entered manually are overwritten with new recognizable revenue amounts determined by the system.
- The Spreading Changed Manually attribute is no longer set.
- For the duration of the spreading conflict, revenue and cost recognition postings are suspended for all POBs with a spreading conflict; the suspension reason is set to Spreading Conflict.



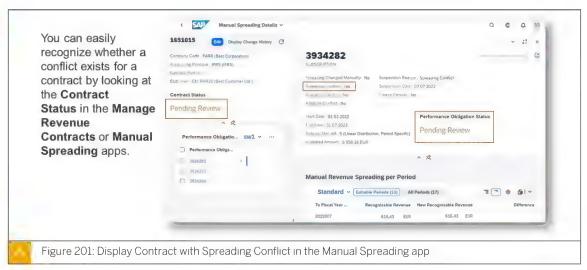
Figure 200: Conflict Handling

The conflict can arise if:

- The allocation amount has been changed for a POB with manual spreading.
- The POB duration has been changed, causing a POB start and/or end date to move to a fiscal period that is different from before.

Each time any of the above mentioned events occur, a spreading conflict is triggered.





To indicate that there is a conflict:

- The Contract Status changes to Pending Review.
- The Spreading Conflict attribute is set for the contract and the affected POBs.



In addition, you can find your contract with conflicts in the Conflicted Revenue Contracts

Worklist app. Information about the type of conflict (here: spreading conflict) is displayed in this app. If you click the Resolve Conflict button, the system will navigate you to the Manual Spreading app.

Conflicted Revenue Contracts Worklist

Conflicted Revenue Contracts Worklist

Conflicted Revenue Contracts Worklist

Conflicted Revenue Contract Status:

Editing Status

Company Code

Accounting Principle

FARR (Best Corp...)

Personue Contract

Business Partner:

Created By

Revenue Contracts (1) Standard

Revenue Contracts (1) Standard

Revenue Contracts (1) Standard

Revenue Contracts (1) Standard

Revenue Contracts (2) Standard

Revenue Contracts (3) Standard

Revenue Contracts (4) Standard

Revenue Contracts (1) Standard

Revenue Contracts (2) Standard

Revenue Contracts (3) Standard

Revenue Contracts (4) Standard

Revenue Contracts (5) Standard

Revenue Contracts (1) Standard

Revenue Contracts (2) Standard

Revenue Contracts (3) Standard

Revenue Contracts (4) Standard

Revenue Contracts (3) Standard

Revenue Contracts (4) Standard

Revenue Contracts (3) Standard

Revenue Contracts (4) Stand



Figure 202: Conflicted Revenue Contracts Worklist

<1 Day

As long as a conflict exists for a contract (the contract status is **Pending Review**), no manual activity can be performed for this contract:

No

Resolve

Manage Revenue Contracts app:

- Editing is not enabled the **Edit** button is hidden.
- The Suspend Postings and Unsuspend Postings buttons are disabled.

No

Combine Contracts app:

1651015

- · It is not possible to combine contracts.
- · It is not possible to reassign POBs.
- It is not possible to split contracts.

Price Allocation app:

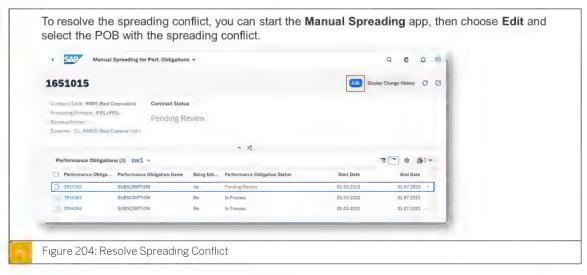
• Editing is not enabled; the Edit button is hidden.

Figure 203: Restricted Manual Processing of Conflicted Contracts

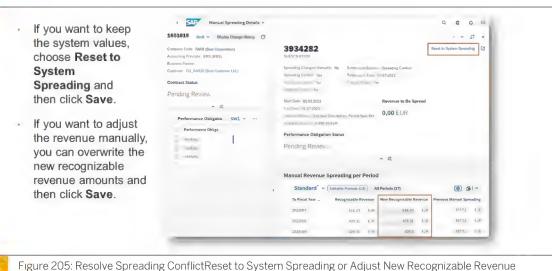
If there is also an attribute or allocation conflict, those conflicts need to be resolved first before the spreading conflict can be resolved.

If an attribute or allocation conflict exists, editing is not possible in the Manual Spreading app (the Edit button is hidden).









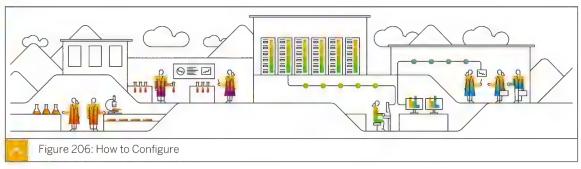
The amounts of the previous manual spreading (before the conflict) are displayed in the Previous Manual Spreading column in the Manual Spreading Per Period table.

If the conflict is resolved (either with the Reset to System Spreading function or with the Manual Spreading app), after you have saved your changes, the contract and the POB status are set to In Process again. After the spreading conflict has been resolved, postings will be unsuspended for all POBs with the suspension reason set to Spreading Conflict.

Note

If system values need to be kept for multiple POBs, you can select different POBs in the POB table, then choose Reset to System Spreading and click Save. The spreading conflict will be resolved for all selected POBs; the values determined by the system will be kept.







There is no specific configuration required to enable manual spreading. All time-based POBs with open fiscal periods that meet the criteria for manual spreading can be edited in the Manual Spreading app.



Figure 207: How to Configure Technical Prerequisites





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Figure 208: Manual Spreading





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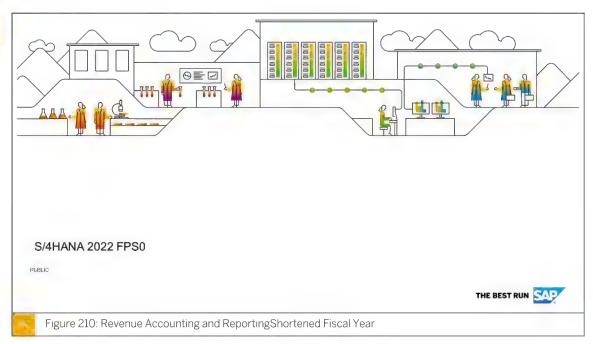


Figure 209: Manual Spreading



Shortened Fiscal Year





Solution Overview

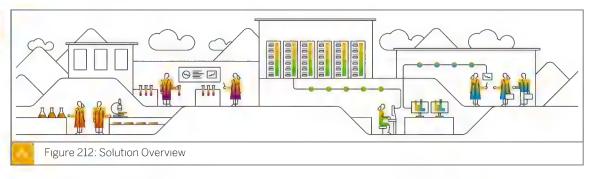
Business Example

How to Use



Figure 211: Agenda







Solution Overview

- You may need to define a specific fiscal year as a shortened fiscal year due to company mergers and acquisitions.
- Revenue Accounting and Reporting (RAR) enables you to adapt the data in RAR for the future periods when a shortened fiscal year is defined.

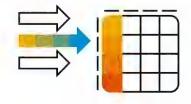


Figure 213: Solution Overview: Shortened Fiscal Year



How it works

For time-based POBs, RAR generates the reconciliation keys of all future periods for the time-based POB. When a customer
changes the fiscal year variant, this has an impact on all pre-generated reconciliation keys. Therefore when the fiscal year
variant is changed, the customer needs to convert all existing open reconciliation keys in RAR.

Example: Fiscal year 2022 is defined as shortened fiscal year with only 6 periods. The reconciliation key from period 7 in 2022 is then converted accordingly.

Reconciliation key before the conversion

p.	_	Court 18	98 m	
2022	1.1	2022/001/00001	10	=
2022	2	2022/002/00001	C	
2022	3	2022/003/00001	C	
2022	4	2022/004/00001	0	
2022	5	2022/005/00001	0	
2022	6	2022/006/00001	0	
2022	7	2022/067/00001	0	
2022	8	2022/008/00001	0	
2022	9	2022/009/00001	0	
2022	10	2022/010/00001	0	
2022	111	2022/011/00001	o	
2022	12	2022/012/00001	0	

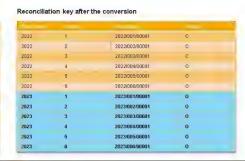
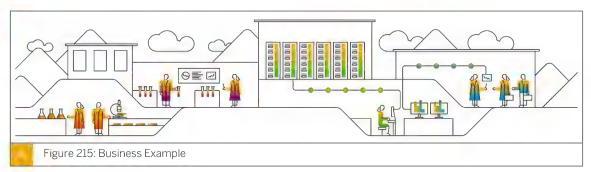


Figure 214: Solution Overview: Shortened Fiscal Year







Due to business reasons such as company mergers and acquisitions, you need to shorten a fiscal year for a company code so that it aligns the fiscal periods with other company codes.

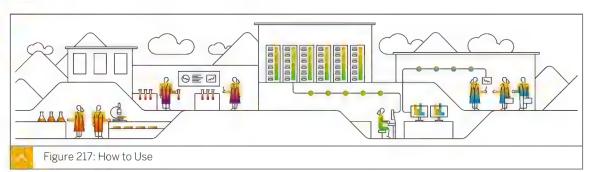
For some time, you have been using RAR for this company code. Therefore, it generated data in the future periods within RAR.

You need to adapt the data in the future period according to the newly shortened fiscal year.



Figure 216: Business Example - Shortened Fiscal Year









 You first have to define your shortened fiscal year in the customizing Financial Accounting → Financial Accounting Global Settings → Ledgers → Fiscal Year and Posting Periods → Fiscal Year and Posting Periods.



 The company code has to be assigned to the fiscal year variant too under Assign Company Code to a Fiscal Year Variant.



Figure 218: Define Shortened Fiscal Year



Execute the report FARR_FISCAL_YEAR_SHIFT
 The report converts the already generated
 reconciliation keys according the shifted period in fiscal year variant definition.



Figure 219: Execute Report to Adapt the Data in RAR



 The current open period in Revenue Accounting must be earlier than the earliest fiscal year and period that needs to be shifted.

For example, fiscal year 2023 is shortened. 2023/07 is the fiscal year and period which starts to be shifted. From now on, RAR open periods cannot be later than 2023/07.

 There cannot be any non-open reconciliation key in the next fiscal year that comes after the shortened fiscal year.

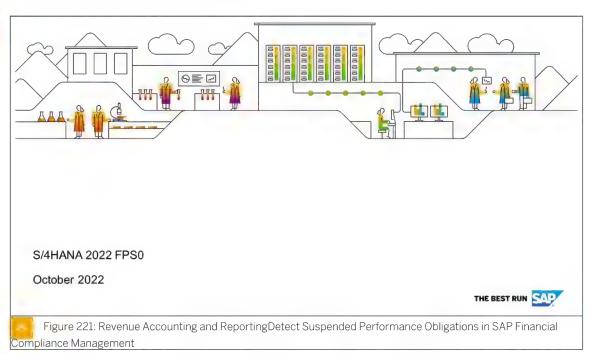
For example: fiscal year 2023 is shortened. The shifted period starts from 2023/07. Then there must not be any non-open reconciliation key in the periods later than 2023/07.



Figure 220: Validations during Data Adaption

Detect suspended perform Obligations







Solution Overview

Business Example

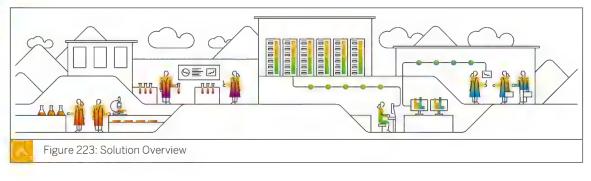
How to Use

How to Configure



Figure 222: Agenda







Scope

SAP provides an automated compliance rule for suspended performance obligations to:

- Detect any performance obligations that are suspended for a significant period of time
- · Detect critical suspended revenue and suspended cost

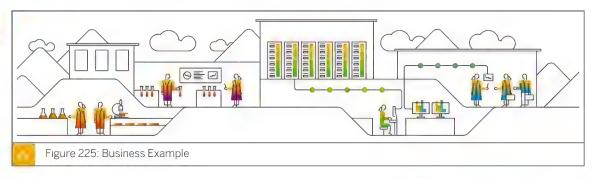
Benefits

- Automated detection and remediation
- Fast and effective overall qualification and impact analysis
- · Track findings and resolution for full auditability



Figure 224: Solution Overview: Detect Suspended Performance Obligations







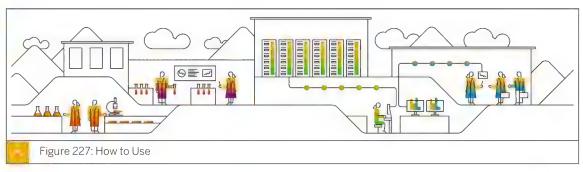
Revenue Accountants can temporarily suspend the revenue and cost for FI posting. The automation in SAP Financial Compliance can be used to detect any suspended performance obligations. Critical suspended revenue and suspended cost can be identified quickly and easily.

Utilizing SAP Financial Compliance Management allows the expansion and automation of the company's controls landscape. This is one of many examples of progress towards an intelligent self-auditing financial landscape with SAP S/4HANA.



Figure 226: Business Scenario







Find the <u>best practice content</u> of <u>SAP Financial</u> <u>Compliance Management</u> about the Suspended Performance Obligation and enter your backend system into the **Manage Automated Procedure** app.

The data source of the suspended performance obligation control is built on the OData Service for performance obligations.

- OData Service Name: /sap/opu/odata/sap/UI_RAFINCMPLNCSUSPENSION
- DData Service Set Name: RevnAcctContrSuspn

Configure automated procedures, such as the parameters you want to include when performing automated detection.



Figure 228: Step 1: Set-up Data Source

- Odata Service Name: /sap/opu/odata/sap/UI_RAFINCMPLNCSUSPENSION
- Odata Service Set Name: RevnAcctContrSuspn



Define controls based on compliance requirement, risk assessment, and more in the **Manage Controls** app.

You can find the best practice content of the respective controls in SAP Financial Compliance Management as a draft version and then adapt it to suit your needs.



Figure 229: Step 2: Design Controls





 You need to create a work package to include a set of controls and the relevant procedures in the Manage Work Package app.

You can add controls that are to be monitored or tested together in one work package, such as controls that address the same risk.



Figure 230: Step 3: Create and Schedule Work Packages



You can analyze all non-compliant SSPs in the Display Automated Procedure app.

Suspended Performance Obligations Work Package Nun Suspended Performance Obligations Work Package Nun Suspended Performance Obligations Coll

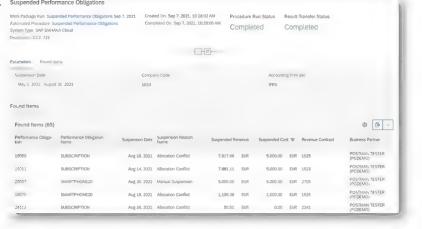
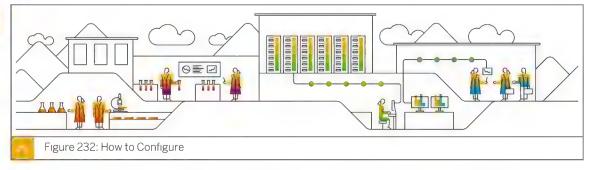


Figure 231: Step 4: Check Result - Display Automated Procedure Runs

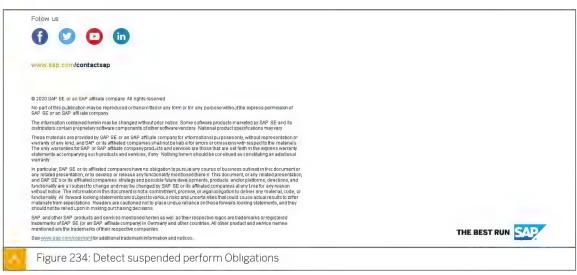






- SAP Financial Compliance Management is built on the SAP Business Technology Platform; you
 must have authorization to access the content for business rule detection.
- Figure 233: How to Configure Technical Prerequisites



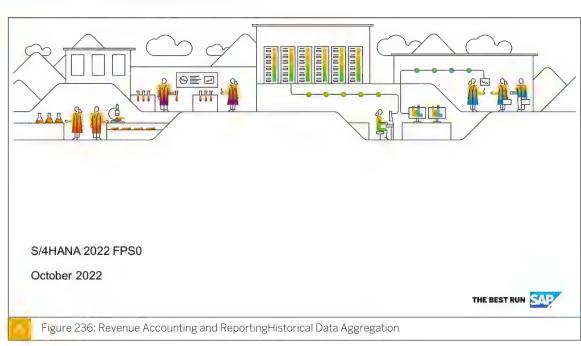






Historical Data Aggregation Report









Solution Overview

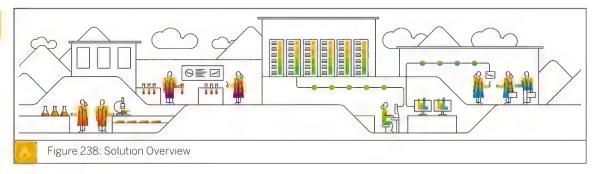
Business Example

How to Use



Figure 237: Agenda







Current Challenge in the Data Footprint of RAR

RAR generates posting entries in **its own table called FARR_D_POSTING**, which contains detailed information for each posting entry. Later, the posting entries are posted to the general ledger in an aggregated manner. This was designed to reduce the total data footprint, whilst also supporting auditability and traceability requirements.

However, for customers with high business transaction volumes, the data footprint in RAR increases over time in the in-memory-based S/4HANA database.

Solution Overview

- Aggregate historical postings in FARR_D_POSTING in closed periods with different aggregation modes to reduce the data footprint.
- Move historical detailed posting entries from FARR_D_POSTING to a separate table (FARR_D_POSTING_P or FARR_D_POSTING_C), depending on the aggregation mode.
- Data in FARR_D_POSTING_P and FARR_D_POSTING_C can be moved from S/4HANA to other storage using SAP HANA Native Storage Extension (NSE). Information on SAP HANA NSE can be found here.



Figure 239: Solution Overview: Historical Data Aggregation



Aggregation Mode: When you perform aggregation, you can select one of two aggregation modes:

- Inner-period aggregation:
- Historical postings of each period are aggregated, and aggregation posting entries are generated for each period separately.
- Historical entries are moved to FARR_D_POSTING_P.
- The aggregated lines are generated in each period, respectively.
- Cross-period aggregation:
 - Historical postings up to (and including) a given period are aggregated, and aggregation posting entries are generated that cover the historical postings of multiple periods.
- Historical entries are moved to FARR_D_POSTING_C.
- The aggregated line is generated in the given period.

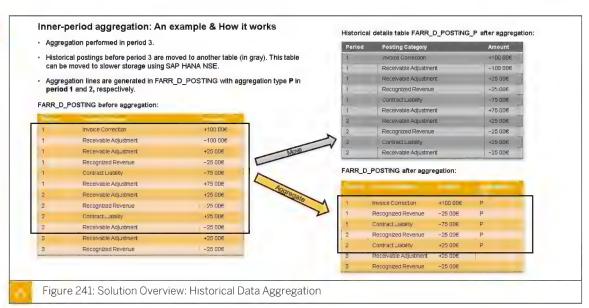
When you perform inner-period aggregation for a period, the cross-period aggregation of the period is not changed if any exists.

When you perform cross-period aggregation, all inner-period aggregation in the affected historical periods is aggregated into (and replaced by) the cross-period aggregation.

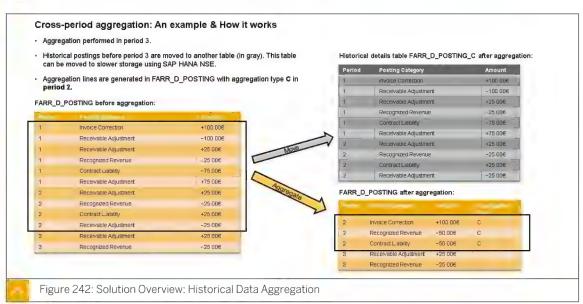


Figure 240: Solution Overview: Historical Data Aggregation









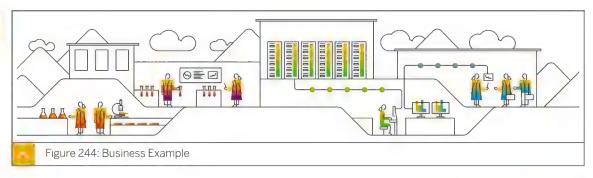


- You can revert the aggregation after detailed historical postings are moved to FARR_D_POSTING_C or FARR_D_POSTING_P.
- When you revert the aggregation, all inner-period and cross-period aggregation postings are reverted, starting from the specified period:
- The detailed posting entries are moved back from FARR_D_POSTING_C or FARR_D_POSTING_P to FARR_D_POSTING.
- The existing aggregation lines are removed or (in partial reversal) adjusted, as the historical postings are restored.

Figure 243: Revert the Aggregation









Your business model is subscription-based.

Your revenue recognition is mostly time-based. The postings of each performance obligation recur in each period.

Though the billing plan may differ from the revenue recognition timing, you also have recurring billing in each period.

When you have been using RAR for several periods, the postings from revenue recognition and invoice correction from billing increases; you want to simplify or reduce the volume, as they are all posted. However, you cannot yet archive them as the related revenue contracts are still active.

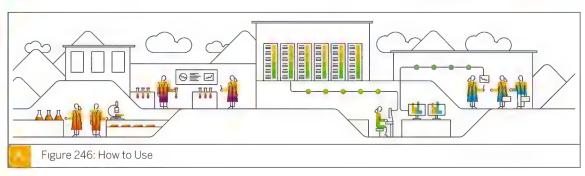
You can first perform inner-period aggregation for each period. Later you can perform cross-period aggregation for all periods.





Figure 245: Business Example - Historical Data Aggregation







- You can start the transaction code
 'FARR_AGGREGATION' to aggregate the historical data in FARR_D_POSTING
- You can define the processing mode:
- Aggregate Inner-Period
- Aggregate Cross-Period
- Revert
- You also need to define up to which period the posting entries shall be aggregated, or from which period they shall be reverted.
- The report can be executed in the background or in dialog mode.

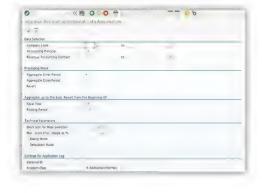
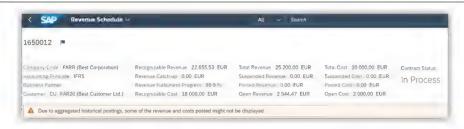




Figure 247: Historical Data Aggregation Report





If there are aggregated entries in FARR_D_POSTING for a revenue contract, the following applications will display a message to indicate that some entries are aggregated:

- Journal Entries by Contract
- Revenue schedule
- Document flow





The following validation is performed by the system:

- If the system environment is productive, the given fiscal year and fiscal period must be closed. This is valid for both cross-period aggregation and inner-period aggregation.
- At inner-period aggregation, there are no pre-generated cross-period aggregation lines in the selected period or a later period.

Figure 249: Validation at Posting Data Aggregation

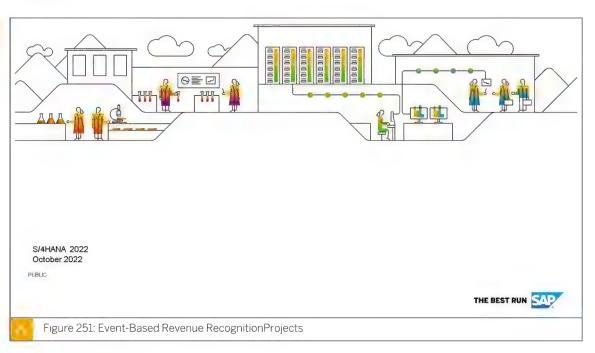






Projects







Solution Overview

- Scope and Benefits
- Customer Processes
- Posting Logic

Business Example

How to Use

How to Configure

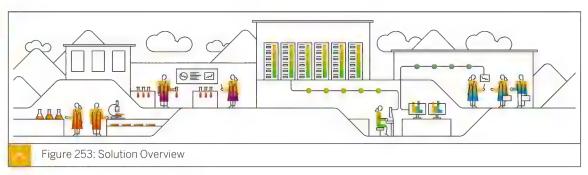


Figure 252: Agenda

a

1.234







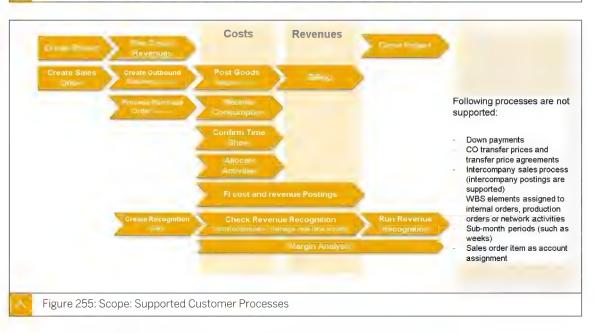
Scope

- Recognize costs and revenues according to Recognition Keys
- Cost-based Percentage of Completion
- · Revenue-based Percentage of Completion
- Completed Contract
- · Time-based for Periodic Services
- · Time and Expenses

Benefits

- Fully integrated with General Ledger (ACDOCA)
- · Real-time revenue, cost and margin reporting
- Supports universal parallel accounting
- Figure 254: Solution Overview: Event-Based Revenue Recognition for Projects

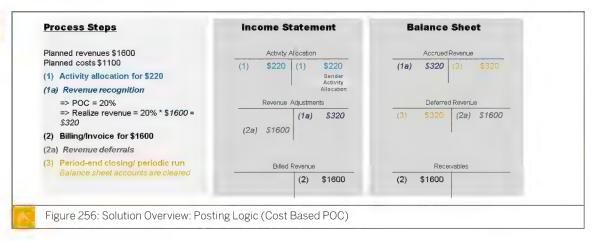




The picture shows the activities for the project, the activities of the accountant and different business processes where the project is used as account assignment. Profitability reporting is possible in real-time with Margin Analysis.







A customer uses the cost-based percentage of completion method.

They plan \$1600 revenues and \$1100 for their project.

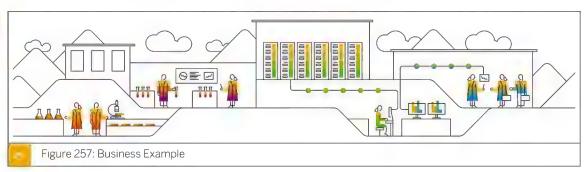
When costs of \$220 are recognized through activity allocation, they recognize revenue of \$320 with a POC of \$220/\$1100 = 20%.

The posting is accrued revenue/revenue adjustment.

The invoice of \$1600 triggers an event-based revenue posting revenue adjustment/deferred revenue.

In closing/revaluation, accrued and deferred revenues are off set - see posting 3.







An entity applies IFRS for their leading ledger 0L and a local GAAP LGAP for ledger 2L.

The entity produces specific goods for a customer and has to account according to a cost-based percentage of completion in IFRS considering the matching principle for costs and revenues. For local GAAP, they can recognize costs and revenues once the contract is completed.

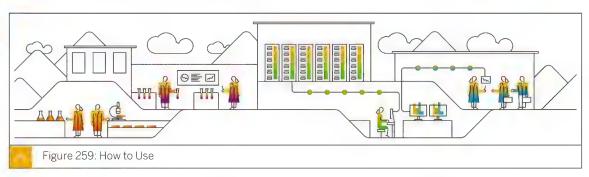
The entity creates a recognition key with a cost-based percentage of completion for IFRS and a completed contracted method for local GAAP. They create a project and assign this recognition key to the project. For IFRS, they maintain plan costs and plan revenues.

While fulfilling the contract for the specific goods, the entity uses the project as account assignment when recognizing costs or creating an order for the customer. For both accounting principles the accounting requirements are met throughout the process in real-time.



Figure 258: Fulfill Requirements for Different Accounting Principles





Recognition key: SPFC

Acc.Princ.

DEAP

IFRS

DEAP

CoCode

1810

1010

1020

Company Code and Accounting Principle Settings

Revenue Recognition Method

:Recognize revenue on cost-based POC

Recognize revenue on cost-based POC

:Recognize revenue on cost-based POC

Recognize revenue on cost-based POC



The Recognition Key determines how costs and revenues are recognized. It includes:

- recognized. It includes:
- □ The Recognition Method
- Source for Plan Values
- □ Time-based Apportionment Method
- Assignment Rule for cost and revenue elements/accounts and which postings are triggered (Posting Rules)

Dialog Structure

√ ☐ Assignment Rules

√ ☐ Recognition Keys

☐ Company Code and Acco

Assign Sources and Posting Rules

Evaluation Scope incl. Financial Statement Version

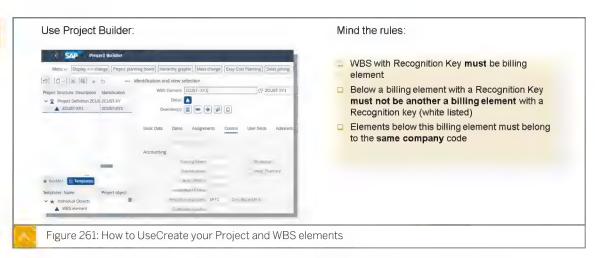
√ □ Sources

Figure 260: How to UseCreate Recognition Key

A Recognition Key is defined in customizing and determines how costs and revenues are recognized. You find more details in the how to configure section.





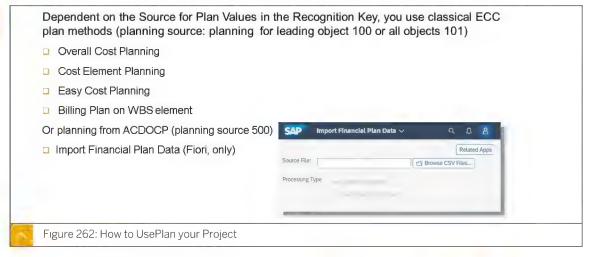


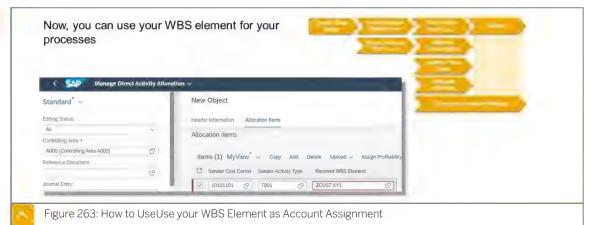
You use the Project Builder to create your project (GUI transaction CJ20n) and WBS elements underneath. You need to maintain mandatory fields like company code, controlling area, project definition, plan, planning profile...

You set the Recognition Key in the tab Control (Results analysis key). With Event-Based Revenue Recognition, the rules listed in the box apply.

You set the status to released, before you use the project as account assignment.









You can use the following apps:

- Event-Based Revenue Recognition Projects (analyze, enter manual adjustments, simulate/revaluate)
- Run Revenue Recognition Projects (revaluate, execute periodic revaluation)
 - Manage Revenue Recognition Issues <u>Projects</u> (analyze issues, simulate correction or reprocess WBS elements for error correction)
- Inspect Revenue Recognition Postings (analyze how posting affect your balance sheet or income statement)

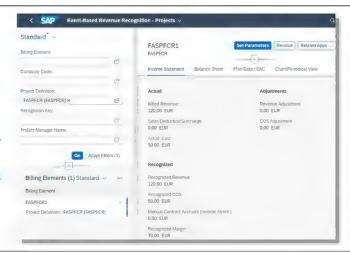
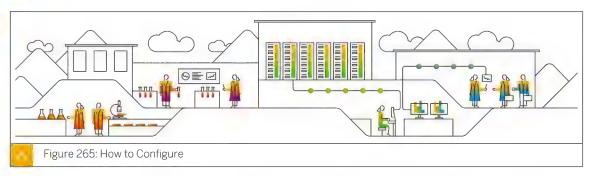


Figure 264: How to UseAnalyze and Account for your Project







You configure Event-Based Revenue Recognition in SAP IMG SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Controlling > Product Cost Controlling > Cost Object Controlling > Product Cost by Sales Order > Period-End Closing > Event-Based Revenue Recognition

For Fiori-Apps and reporting, you define semantic tags.

Different to sales from stock, there is no best practice content for projects. However, you can use the sales content as an example how to set up Event-Based Revenue Recognition for projects.

Event-Based Revenue Recognition

Semantic Tags for Financial Statement Versions

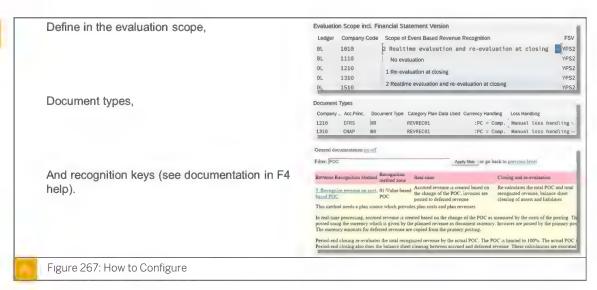
- 🗟 🤤 Define Semantic Tag Groups
- 💪 🕒 Define Semantic Tags for Balance Sheet-/Profit and Loss Structures
- Assign Semantic Tags to Balance Sheet-/Profit and Loss Structures
- 🖟 🕒 Maintain Settings for Event-Based Revenue Recognition
- 🖟 🕒 Display Settings for Event-Based Revenue Recognition
- $\ensuremath{\mathbb{G}}$ $\ensuremath{\mathbb{G}}$ Derivation of Recognition Key for Sell from Stock
- Operivation of Recognition Key for Service Documents
- $\textcircled{\cite{1.0ex}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}} pundiffer proposition of Recognition Key for Maintenance Service Orders$
- 🖟 🕒 Define Replacement Rules of Recognition Keys



Figure 266: How to Configure





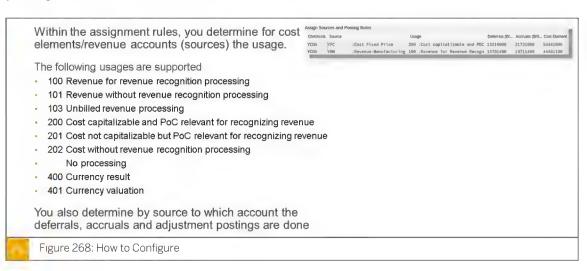


Within the settings, you define in the evaluation scope for which ledger, company code and Financial Statement Version you use Event-Based Revenue Recognition (no evaluation, closing, real-time and closing).

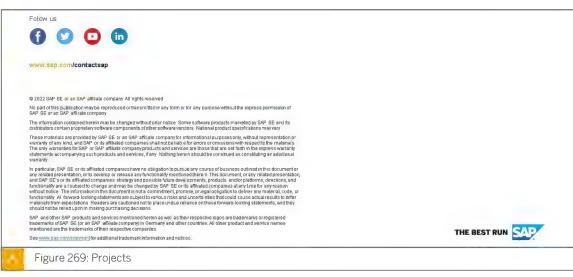
In Document Types, you determine by company code and accounting principle, which document type for posting, which plan category for historical data and which rules for currency and loss handling you use.

In recognition keys, you can determine the Recognition Key by accounting principle and company code. In the F4 on the recognition key, you find extensive documentation such as posting in real-time and revaluation.







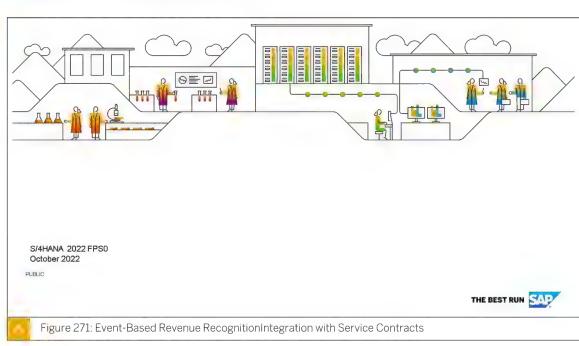






Integration with Service Contracts









Solution Overview

Business Example

How to Use

Process Flow and Apps

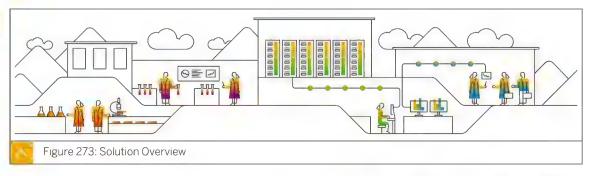
How to configure

Revenue Recognition Keys



Figure 272: Agenda







Scope

The standard Service Contract scenario enables handling of the end-toend service contract management; this includes billing, controlling, and revenue recognition. Revenue is calculated based on the billing plan assigned to the service contract items and realized with periodic activities.

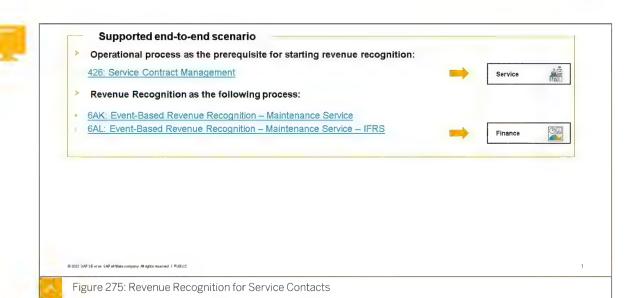
Benefits

- Increase service revenue by offering a flexible service contract management process
- Increase service revenue by building long-term relationships with customers for additional recurring services
- Ensure the matching between costs and revenue for maintenance service orders
- \cdot Ensure correctness of posted values after period-end closing, with no separate settlement required
- Automate recognition activities and reduce manual effort during the period and at period-end closing
- · Avoid the need for additional reconciliation

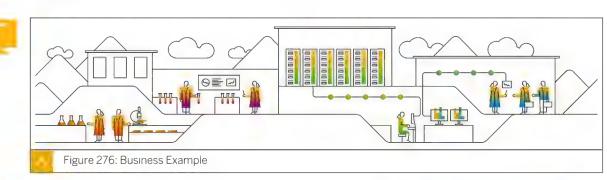




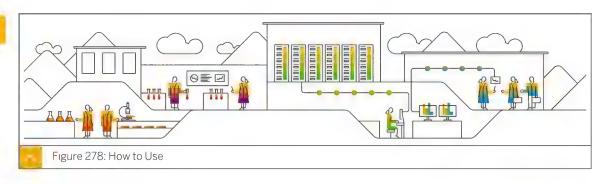
Figure 274: Solution Overview: Service Contracts



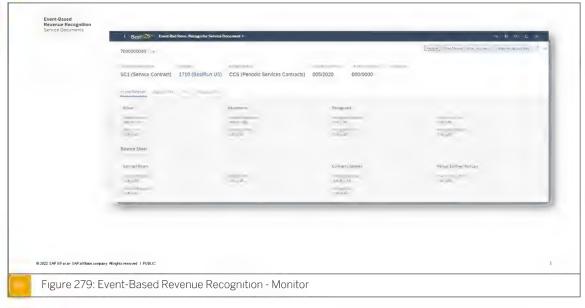
Event-Based Revenue Recognition allows you to manage revenue recognition for maintenance service orders and service contracts.







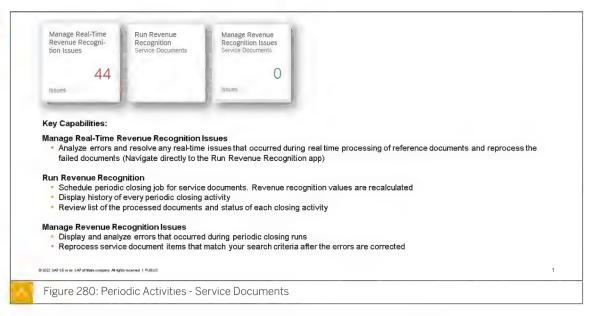




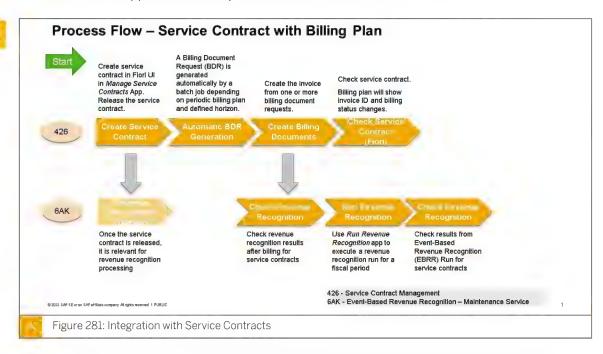
The Event-Based Revenue Recognition monitor app for Service Documents provides the following key capabilities

- Analyze Event-Based Revenue Recognition postings for service contracts and maintenance service orders
- Revalue the recognition values for a service contract item and maintenance service order item
- Change to further supported revenue recognition key
- · Enter manual accruals
- · Link to further reports like "Display line items in General Ledger"





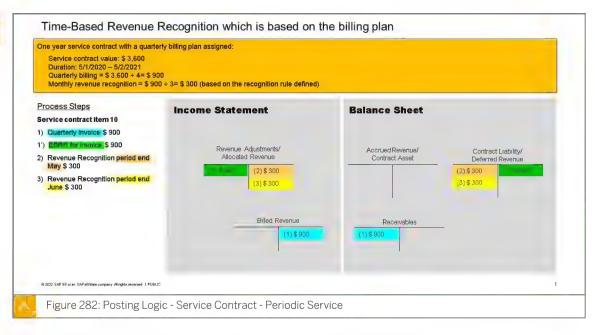
The above FIORI apps are used as periodic activities for service documents.



The above chart explains the interplay between service contract management and event-based revenue recognition.

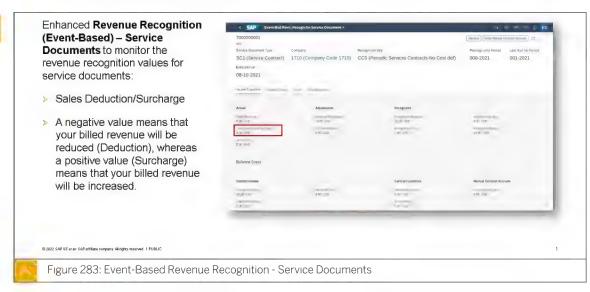






The following example shows the posting logic for service contracts.





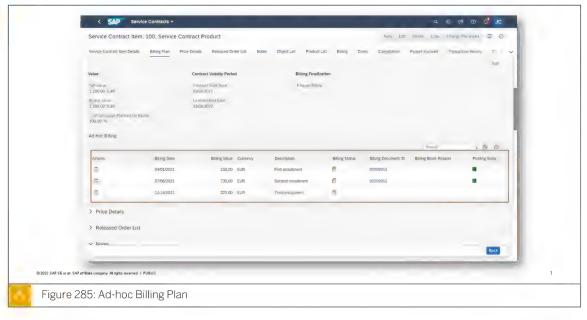
In addition to billed and recognized revenues and cost, also sales deductions and surcharges are shown in the monitor app.





Ad-hoc billing is a structured method of service contract billing that doesn't conform to periodic or milestone billing plan rules, but instead enables you to define billing values and dates freely.



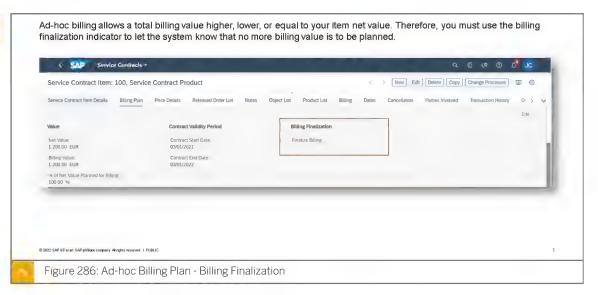


You can use an ad-hoc billing plan to define the dates on which billing is to occur and the value that is to be billed. For each billing date, the system generates one billing request line.

In addition, you can optionally specify the settlement period that an individual billing request line covers. Settlement periods on the billing request line can subsequently be used for event-based revenue recognition once the Finalize Billing flag is set. Event-based revenue recognition then takes the settlement periods into account to recognize revenue accordingly.

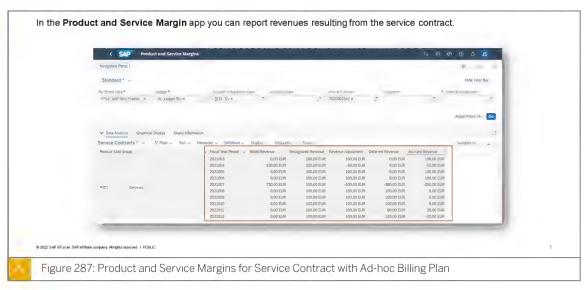
After you create a billing request line for ad-hoc billing, processing of billing request lines and the subsequent billing process is the same as for the periodic billing plan.





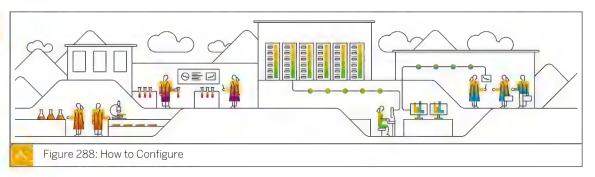
This also facilitates revenue adjustment and reposting of billed revenue to deferred revenue when the event-based revenue recognition runs. Ensure that all the billing request lines are invoiced when you set the billing finalization indicator. The billing status of the ad-hoc billing item is set to completely billed when you set the indicator. The technically completed status is set automatically when billing is finalized as described above, and when all the invoices have been posted to financial accounting as journal entries.



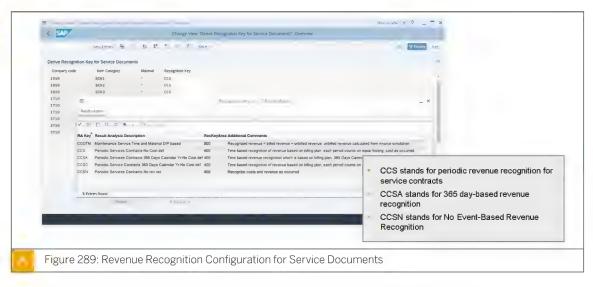


There are various analytics apps available to report revenue and cost based on service documents.









In Customizing, you can maintain the derivation of revenue recognition keys:

Controlling \rightarrow Product Cost Controlling \rightarrow Cost Object Controlling \rightarrow Product Cost by Sales Order \rightarrow Period-End Closing \rightarrow Event-Based Revenue Recognition \rightarrow Derivation of Recognition Key for Service Documents

You can:

- · Assign recognition key to item category and optional for certain materials
- Unassign recognition key to deactivate Event-Based Revenue Recognition for the maintained entries, validate only for the new service documents
- Delete wrongly created entries, validate only for the new service documents

The following keys are for example supported:

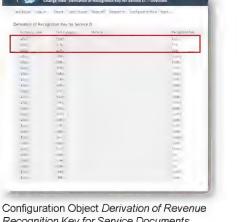
- Periodic Revenue Recognition Method (CCS): Time-based recognition of revenue based on a billing plan; each period counted on an equal footing, and costs are recognized as they occur
- 365-Day-Based Revenue Recognition Method (CCSA): Revenue is recognized based on the actual number of days covered per period by the service contract. The calculation is based on a 365 day calendar year.
- No Revenue Recognition Method (CCSN): Costs and revenues are recognized as they
 occur





The recognition key CCSC allows to recognize revenue for service contract items based on billing plan with a 360 days calendar year. The costs are recognized as occurred.

Recognition Key	Description
ccs	Periodic Services Contracts
CCSA	365 Day-Based Revenue Recognition
CCSC	360 Day-Based Revenue Recognition
CCSN	Periodic Services Contracts: No Event- Based Revenue Recognition



Recognition Key for Service Documents



Figure 290: Recognition Key CCSC - 360 Days Calendar Year



A service contract runs from July 10, 2021 to January 10, 2022 with a quarterly billing plan assigned. The net value of the service contract item is 600 USD. The recognition key CCSC has been assigned to the service

Period	07/31	08/31	09/30	10/31	11/30	12/31	01/31
Recognized Revenue (USD)	70	100	100	100	100	100	30

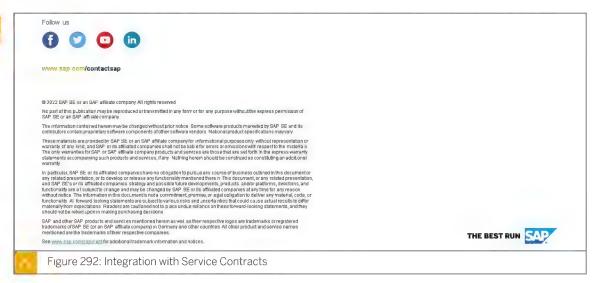
Figure 291: Recognition Key CCSC - 360 Days Calendar Year

This is based on the following formula:

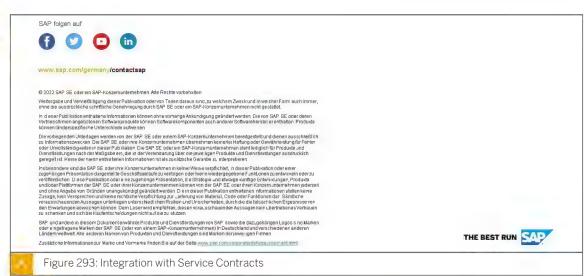
Formula: No. days = (Y2 - Y1) * 360 + (M2 - M1) * 30 + (F(D2) - F(D1)) + 1, F(D) = 30 if D is last day of February, else F(D) = min(D,30)

Recognized Revenue in July = number of days in the respective period / number of days of the settlement period * net value of the settlement period= 21/90*300=70 USD

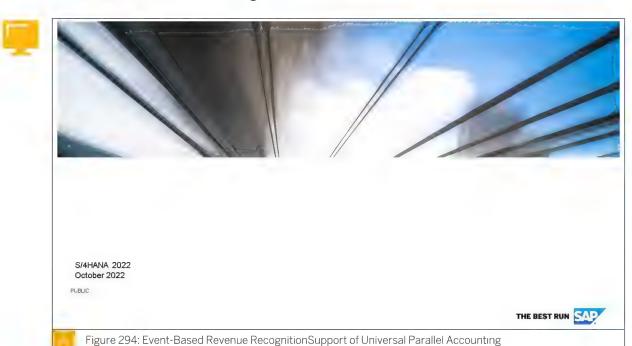








Universal Parallel Accounting





Solution Overview

- Adoption of Recognition Methods for Universal Parallel Accounting real-time processing
- Adoption of single ledger postings

Business Example

Details

How to use

Details

How to configure

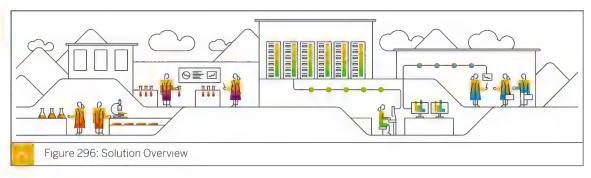
- Technical Prerequisites
- Extensibility Options



Figure 295: Agenda









Scope

- Support of parallel valuation with Universal Parallel Accounting for accounting principle specific cost rates or material prices
- Adoption of cost-based and revenue-based Percentage of Completion method for real-time processing – support of other whitelisted Recognition Keys for UPA
- Adoption of single ledger postings for Universal Parallel Accounting

Goods issue Production Inventory Order Activity allocation Goods issue Different margins Group GAAP Sogment Different cost rates

Benefits

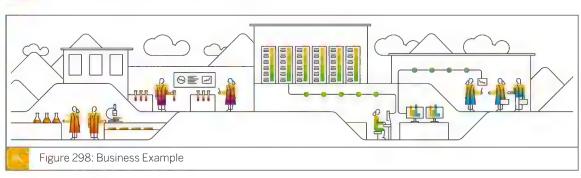
Costs, revenues, WIP or margin reflect the different GAAP valuations

*requires activation of business function FINS PARALLEL_ACCOUNTING BF



Figure 297: Solution Overview: Universal Parallel Accounting (UPA)*







Customers may have different material prices in different accounting principles due to different depreciation rules.

They maintain the different material prices which are used in the goods issue.

As the customers activated Universal Parallel Accounting they can report costs, revenues, WIP and margin for each accounting principle.



B.

Figure 299: Business Example



Planning data can be entered for leading ledger 0L, only. In this case, revenues of 200€ and costs of 100€ have been planned. Costs of 20€ in leading ledger 0L and 30€ for non-leading ledger 2L are recognized.



The percentage of completion PoC is evaluated in the leading ledger as actual costs/planned costs

PoC = 20€/100€ = 20%.

This percentage of completion is applied to the planned revenues (which is 200€ for all ledgers in this example), therefore,

Accrued revenue = 20%*200€ = 40€.

The calculation is applied during real-time processing and also in period-end closing such as when plan data has been changed.

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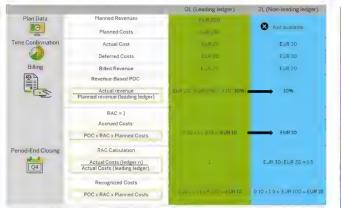
1

Figure 300: Cost-Based Percentage of Completion: Adoption to Parallel Accounting Projects





For projects, planning data can be entered for leading ledger 0L, only. In the example underneath, revenues of 200€ and costs of 100€ have been planned. Costs of 20€ in leading ledger 0L and 30€ for non-leading ledger 2L are recognized and deferred.



The percentage of completion PoC is evaluated in leading ledger as actual revenues/planned revenues

PoC = 20€/200€ = 10%.

This percentage of completion is applied to the planned costs of 100€

Accrued costs = 10%*100€ = 10€. In order to consider different costs in the other ledgers, relative actual costs (RAC) are introduced with

RAC (2L) = actual costs (2L) = 1,5

Before first period closing, RAC =1 is applied. In period closing and for later calculations, costs are calculated with updated RAC as

Rec. costs (2L) = PoC*RAC*plan costs = 15€



Figure 301: Revenue-Based Percentage of Completion: Adoption to Parallel AccountingProjects



For projects, planning data can be entered for leading ledger 0L, only. In example underneath, revenues of 200€ and costs of 100€ have been planned. Costs of 20€ in leading ledger 0L and 30€ for non-leading ledger 2L are recognized and deferred. A ledger specific posting of 20€ has been done to the **leading ledger 0L**. Billed revenue is 20 €.

		OL (Leading ledger)	2L (Non-leading ledger)
Plan Data	Planned Revenues	EUR 200	
Fian Data	Planned Costs	EUR 100	
Time	Actual Costs	EUR 20	EUR 30
Confirmation	Deferred Costs	EUR 20	EUR 30
Ledger specific posting to 0L EUR 20	Actual Costs Deferred Costs	EUR 20 EUR 20	
	Billed Revenue	EUR 20	EUR 20
Billing	PoC	EUR 20/ EUR 200 = 0.10 = 10%	10%
	RAC = 1 → Accrued Costs	0.10 x 1 x 100 = EUR 10	EUR 10
Closing	RAC calculation Actual Costs (ledger n) Actual Costs (leading ledger)	1	EUR 30 / EUR 40 = 0.75
	Recognized Costs PoC x RAC x Planned Costs	0.10 x 1 x EUR 100 = EUR 10	0.10 x 0 75 x EUR 100 = EUR 7.5

The percentage of completion PoC is including the ledger specific postings

PoC = 20€/200€ = 10%.

This percentage of completion is applied to the planned costs or 100€

Accrued costs = 10%*100€ = 10€.
In closing, the RAC is updated

RAC (2L) = actual costs (2L) = 0.75

In closing, costs are calculated with updated RAC as

Rec. costs(2L) = PoC*RAC*plan costs = 7.5€



Figure 302: Single Ledger Postings: Leading LedgerExample I for Revenue-Based Percentage of Completion

For projects, planning data can be entered for leading ledger 0L, only. In example underneath, revenues of 200€ and costs of 100€ have been planned. Costs of 20€ in leading ledger 0L and 30€ for non-leading ledger 2L are recognized and deferred. For ledger 2L, a ledger specific posting of 10€ has been done for **the non-leading ledger 2L**.

		OL (Leading ledger)	2L (Non-leading ledger)	
Plan Data	Planned Revenues	EUR 200		
	Planned Costs	EUR 100		
Time	Actual Costs	EUR 20	EUR 30	
Confirmation	Deferred Costs	EUR 20	EUR 30	
Ledger specific posting to 2L EUR 10	Actual Costs Deferred Costs		EUR 10 No EBRR posting for EUR 10	
	Billed Revenue	EUR 20	EUR 20	
Billing	PoC	EUR 20/ EUR 200 = 0.10 = 10%	10%	
	RAC = 1 Accrued Costs	0.10 x 1 x 100 = EUR 10	EUR 10	
Closing	RAC calculation		(EUD 20 + EUD 40 / EUD 20 -	
	Actual Costs (ledger n) Actual Costs (leading ledger)	1	(EUR 30 + EUR 10)/ EUR 20 : 2	
	Recognized Costs	0.10 x 1 x FUR 100		
	PoC x RAC x Planned Costs	= EUR 10	0.10 x 2 x EUR 100 = EUR 20	

The percentage of completion PoC is evaluated in leading ledger as actual revenues/planned revenues

PoC = 20€/200€ = 10%.

This percentage of completion is applied to the planned costs or 100€

Accrued costs = 10%*100€ = 10€. In closing, the RAC includes the ledger specific postings

RAC (2L) = actual costs (2L) = 2

Costs are calculated with updated RAC as Rec. costs (2L) = PoC*RAC*plan costs = 20€

Figure 303: Single Ledger Postings: Non-Leading LedgerExample II for Revenue-Based Percentage of Completion



- Ledger-specific postings should not be done exclusively in Financial Accounting (FI), for example using the Post General Journal Entries app. This applies to both revenue and cost postings; they should not be posted using General Ledgers postings only.
- When using alternative fiscal year variants as part of parallel accounting, postings to special periods are not supported in the different ledgers of a company code.
- Adjustments for imminent loss are not supported.
- ▼ Time and Expenses (Recognition Method 4 DIP profile) is supported in closing, only
- ACDOCP has to be used as source for plan values
- For Group Valuation in combination with Advanced Intercompany Sales and Advanced Intercompany Stock Transfer you have to make sure that the elimination postings in group valuation during billing do not trigger Event-Based Revenue Recognition postings (see scope information note 3191636)

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Figure 304: Specific Aspects



Figure 305: How to Use



The user can follow the usual project processes. Only for planning, they have to use APP Import Financial Plan Data. Classical planning functions are not supported.

In order to monitor accounting principle dependent values, they are viewing costs, revenues, WIP or margin by accounting principle.

In the picture on the right hand side, the user is switching in the APP Event-Based Recognition - Projects from Ledger 0L to Ledger 2L to analyze the values.

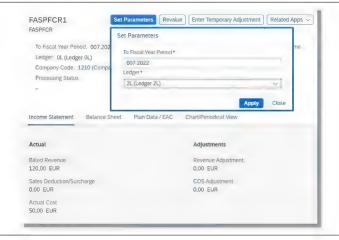
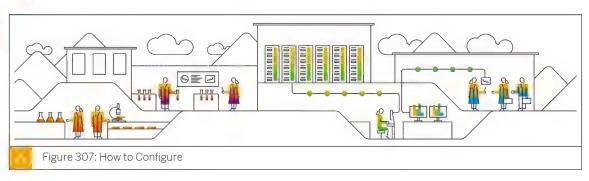


Figure 306: How to Use









You need to activate business function FINS_PARALLEL_ACCOUNTING_BF.

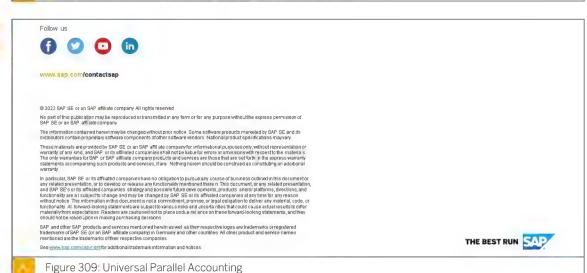
Please view scope information note 3191636 for more details.

Dependent on your processes, you need to maintain ledger dependent material prices or cost

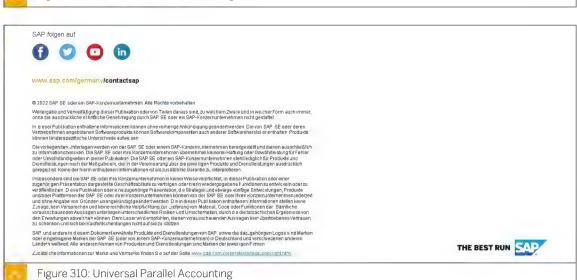


Figure 308: How to Configure Activation of Business Function



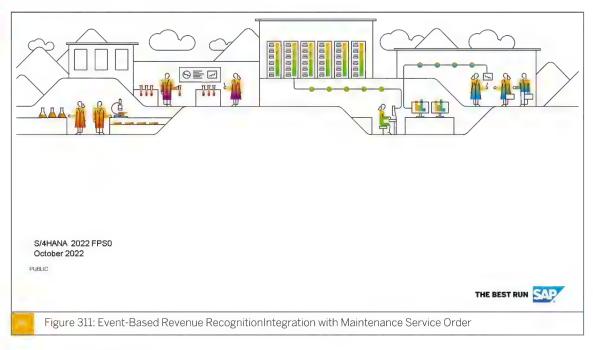






Integration with Maintenance Service Order







Solution Overview

Business Example

How to Use

Process Flow and Apps

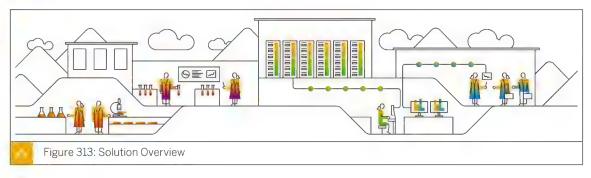
How to Configure

Revenue Recognition Keys



Figure 312: Agenda









Scope

The scope item depicts the integration of eventbased revenue recognition with maintenance service orders. Revenue recognition postings are generated simultaneously with transactions of service documents and can be easily analyzed.

Benefits

- Ensure the matching between costs and revenue for maintenance service orders
- Ensure correctness of posted values after period-end closing, with no separate settlement required
- Automate recognition activities and reduce manual effort during the period and at period-end closing
- · Avoid the need for additional reconciliation



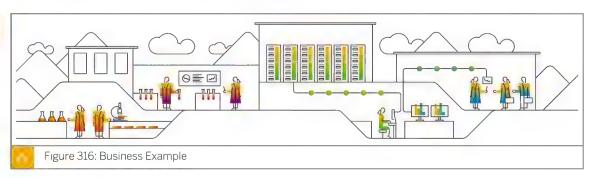
Figure 314: Solution Overview: Maintenance Service Orders





Event-Based Revenue Recognition allows you to manage revenue recognition for maintenance service orders and service contracts.







Event-Based Revenue Recognition allows you to manage revenue recognition for maintenance service orders.

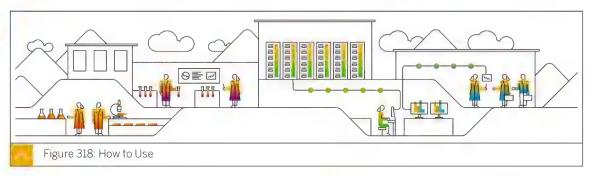
The revenue recognition keys for maintenance service orders are derived based on the billing relevance attribute in the order. For a maintenance service order, cost is generated from time and expenses posted against the service confirmation or goods movements for the plant maintenance order that is assigned to the maintenance service order item.

Event-Based Revenue Recognition allows you to recognize revenue based on an invoice simulation for these cost postings. Billed revenue from invoicing the maintenance service order is deferred; the deferred and accrued revenue are balanced during period-end closing.

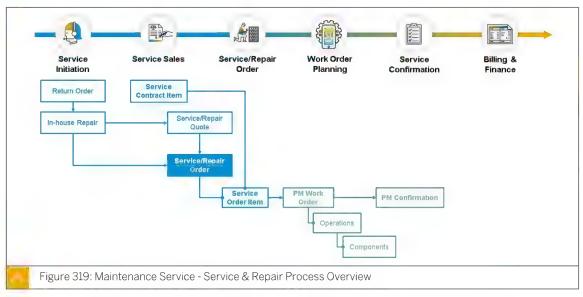


Figure 317: Integration with Maintenance Service Order Business Example







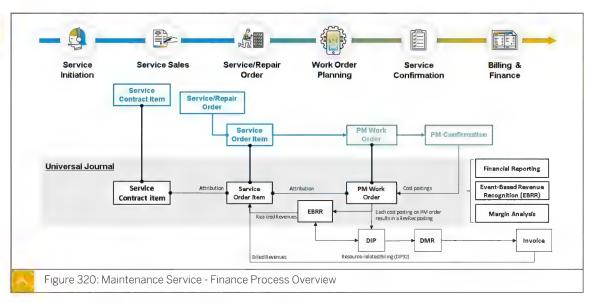


You can use a maintenance service order to create and manage a service agreed by a service provider and a service recipient. This service order can be integrated with a plant maintenance order. Maintenance service orders contain all the information required to plan, execute, and bill a maintenance service.



The integration with Event-Based Revenue Recognition allows you to recognize costs and revenues for maintenance service orders in real-time: costs that are posted on a maintenance order result in a real-time revenue recognition posting on the respective maintenance service order.





On the Finance side this looks like as following:

The service order has its own controlling object, as does the contract for potential billing plan revenues. The plant maintenance (PM) order as well still has its own controlling object to collect the cost, the posting on the PM order will however always attribute the service order item, which is assigned to the PM order.

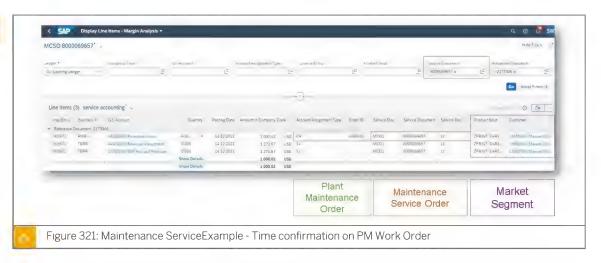
In similar fashion the service order can carry contract as an attribute.

You can learn more about what this means on the next slides.

Dynamic Item Processing (DIP) is connected with billing and Event-Based Revenue Recognition will always create its real time revenue postings with the PM order costs.

Revenue recognition and actual revenues are posted to the service order with the invoice.

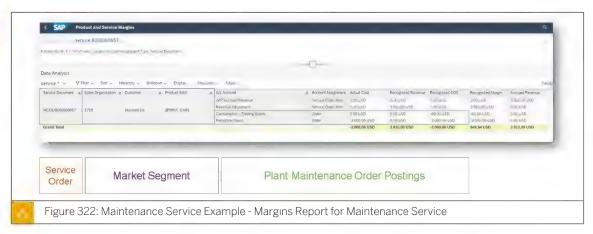




 A time confirmation on a PM order 4080041 leads to a revenue recognition posting on the service order

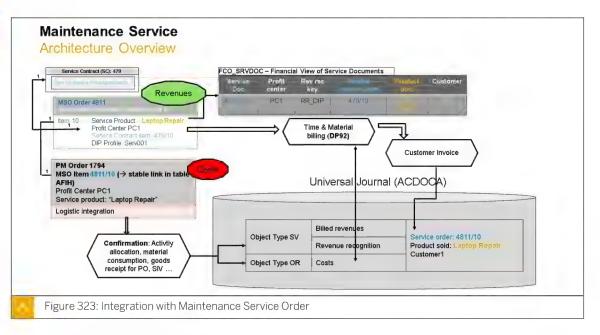
- The revenue recognition postings on the service order happens real-time as a secondary posting. It has the same reference document.
- Reporting is based on the service order. All postings on the PM order have the service order as attribute; (service contracts are attributed too)
- All postings are attributed with the market segment, defined by the service order
- The matching principle is ensured for every posting cost and revenues on revenue carrying cost objects with event-based revenue recognition.





- The screen shot above shows the financial reporting based on service document 8000069657.
- PM Order postings (e.g. time confirmations, material consumptions) are available in the service order reporting.
- All postings are attributed with the market segment, defined by the service order.
- Real-time margin reporting is enabled as EBRR ensures the matching principle for every posting.





The above chart outlines the architectural components involved in the maintenance service process.



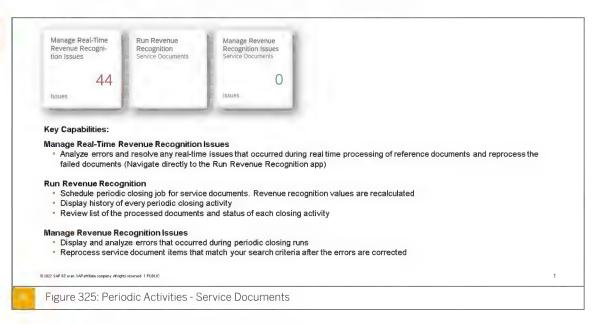




The Event-Based Revenue Recognition monitor app for Service Documents provides the following key capabilities

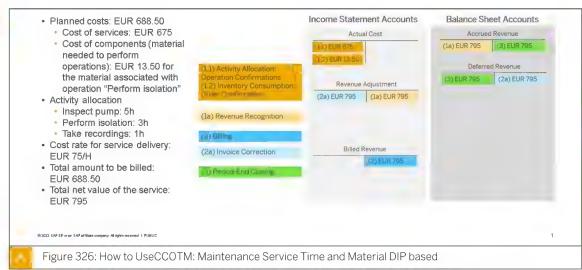
- Analyze Event-Based Revenue Recognition postings for service contracts and maintenance service orders
- Revalue the recognition values for a service contract item and maintenance service order item
- Change to further supported revenue recognition key
- · Enter manual accruals
- · Link to further reports like "Display line items in General Ledger"





The above FIORI apps are used as periodic activities for service documents.





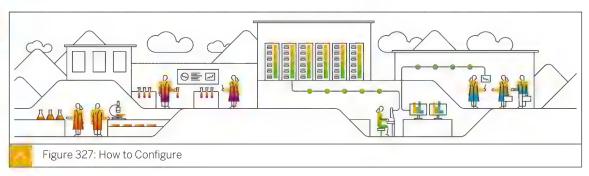
In event (1), with the time confirmations (1.1), the actual costs of EUR 675 for the time spent on the service are recognized. With the confirmation of the order, the material costs for the inventory consumption (1.2) of EUR 13.50 are recognized. The Actual Cost account is debited by the respective amounts. Event-Based Revenue Recognition is triggered in event (1a); a secondary posting is created in Financial Accounting. With this accounting document, the subsequent revenue posting debits the Accrued Revenue account and credits the Revenue Adjustment account with EUR 795, the net value amount of the service.

Billing takes place in event (2). The billing relevance which is set in the maintenance service order item determines the billing process and is relevant for the derivation of the revenue recognition key. The supported billing option is Itemized Billing: a billing scenario specific to maintenance service that uses the dynamic item processor (DIP) to bill services. In this scenario, a service is billed as a list of subitems. The net price is the aggregated price of these subitems determined by either pricing conditions or their costs.

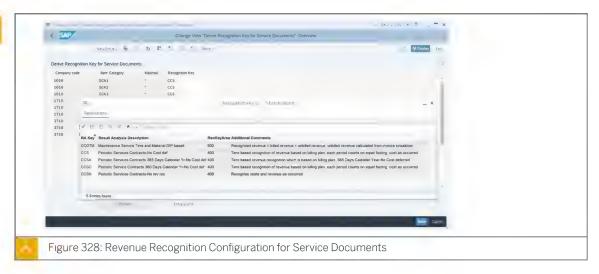
The billing document created for the maintenance service order is a debit memo; its overview of the billing items displays the total net value for your service, in this case EUR 795. You post the debit memo to Accounting, which then updates the Billed Revenue account in event (2). Based on this document, Event-Based Revenue Recognition is triggered which leads to a revenue correction. Hence, the Revenue Adjustment account is updated by EUR 795. At the same time, an invoice correction is triggered based on the debit memo which then updates the Deferred Revenue account.

With event (3), the period-end closing which can be done in the Run Revenue Recognition - Service Documents app, the remaining balances are cleared. Accrued Revenue is netted against Deferred Revenue and a balance of 0 is left on both accounts.









In Customizing, you can maintain the derivation of revenue recognition keys:

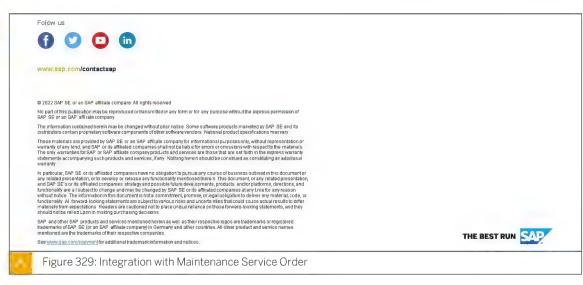
 $\begin{tabular}{l} Controlling \rightarrow Product Cost Controlling \rightarrow Cost Object Controlling \rightarrow Product Cost by Sales Order \rightarrow Period-End Closing \rightarrow Event-Based Revenue Recognition \rightarrow Derivation of Recognition Key for Service Documents \rightarrow Cost Object Controlling \rightarrow Product Cost by Sales Order \rightarrow Period-End Closing \rightarrow Event-Based Revenue Recognition \rightarrow Derivation of Recognition \rightarrow Cost Object Controlling \rightarrow Product Cost by Sales Order \rightarrow Period-End Closing \rightarrow Event-Based Revenue Recognition \rightarrow Derivation of Recognition \rightarrow Product Cost by Sales Order \rightarrow Period-End Closing \rightarrow Event-Based Revenue Recognition \rightarrow Derivation of Recognition \rightarrow Period-End Closing \rightarrow Product Cost by Sales Order \rightarrow Period-End Closing \rightarrow Product Cost by Sales Order \rightarrow Period-End Closing \rightarrow Product Cost by Sales Order \rightarrow Period-End Closing \rightarrow Product Cost by Sales Order \rightarrow Period-End Closing \rightarrow Product Cost by Sales Order \rightarrow Period-End Closing \rightarrow Product Cost by Sales Order $\rightarrow$$

You can:

- Assign recognition key to item category and optional for certain materials
- Unassign recognition key to deactivate Event-Based Revenue Recognition for the maintained entries, validate only for the new service documents
- · Delete wrongly created entries, validate only for the new service documents

Based on these cost postings that are resulting from the confirmation for each operation, the Event-Based Revenue Recognition process is initiated by the dynamic item processor (DIP). The underlying method for revenue recognition is the Time & Expense-based invoice simulation. In order to use this revenue recognition method, your system administrator needs to create a revenue recognition key using the respective Customizing setting under SAP Customizing Implementation Guide Controlling Product Cost Controlling Cost Object Controlling Product Cost by Sales Order Period-End Closing Event-Based Revenue Recognition Maintain Settings for Event-Based Revenue Recognition Revenue Recognition Keys. You can either freely define your revenue recognition key to which you assign revenue recognition method 4 (Recognize Revenue on Time & Expense-Based Invoice Simulation) or use the predelivered one CCOTM.



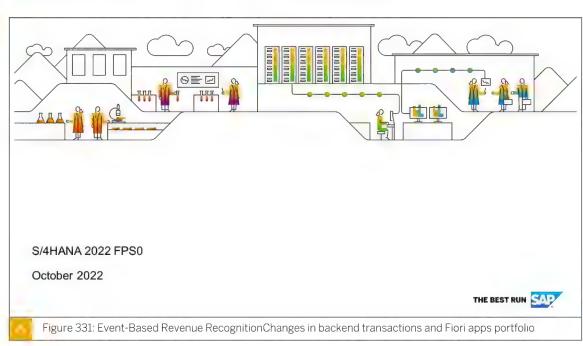






Changes in backend transactions Fiori apps portfolio









Solution Overview

- Scope
- Benefits

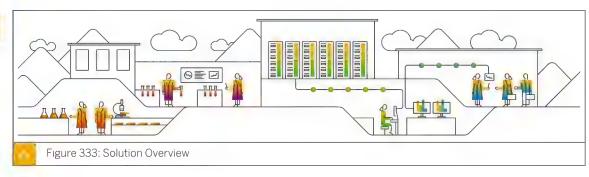
How to Use

- Renamed Apps and Transactions in Event-Based Revenue Recognition
- Deprecated Apps in Event-Based Revenue Recognition
- Deprecated Transactions and Reports in Event-Based Revenue Recognition scenarios for Projects
- Deprecated Transactions and Reports in Event-Based Revenue Recognition scenarios for Sales Orders
- Deprecated Transactions and Reports in Event-Based Revenue Recognition scenarios for Service Documents
- New Apps in Event-Based Revenue Recognition
- New backend transactions in Event-Based Revenue Recognition



Figure 332: Agenda







Scope

- · The integration with Event-Based Revenue Recognition is supported for the following scenarios:
 - Projects
- · Sell from Stock
- Service Management
- New transactions and Fiori apps are enabled for the supported integrations in S/4HANA
- · Obsolete transactions and Fiori apps were deprecated
- · SAP recommend to switch to the successor transactions or Fiori applications

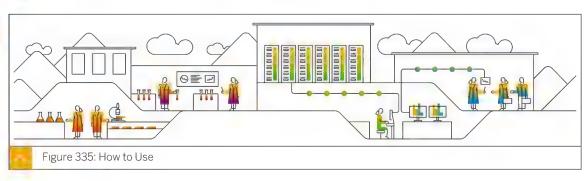
Benefits

- · New features or enhancements
- · Improved performance



Figure 334: Solution Overview: Changes in backend transactions and Fiori apps portfolio







This text describes changes in the Event-Based Revenue Recognition backend transactions and Fiori apps portfolio for the release S/4HANA 2022. All changes are reflected in the business role SAP_BR_SALES_ ACCOUNTANT (Cost Accountant - Sales).

The SAP Fiori apps reference library has details about the content necessary for giving users access to an app on the SAP Fiori launchpad.

To see this Fiori content for new apps, go to the SAP Fiori apps reference library and search for the new apps. Then select the product. On the Implementation Information tab, select the correct release. The details are in the Configuration section.



Figure 336: How to Use

their successor apps:



The following apps and transactions in Event-Based Revenue Recognition have been renamed:

Old Name	New Name	Туре
Revenue Recognition (Event- Based) (2) – Projects	Event-Based Revenue Recognition - Projects	Fiori app (ID: F4767)
Revenue Recognition (Event- Based) – Sales Orders	Event-Based Revenue Recognition - Sales Orders	Fiori app (ID: F2441)
REV_REC_PEC_RV - Revenue Recognition Reversal	REV_REC_PEC_RV - Reverse Revenue Recognition	Backend transaction
Figure 337: How to UseRenamed	Apps and Transactions in Event-Based Revenue	Recognition



The following table lists all the apps in Event-Based Revenue Recognition that have been deprecated and

Deprecated App	Successor App
Revenue Recognition (Event-Based) - Projects (ID: F2129)	Event-Based Revenue Recognition - Projects (ID: F4767, renamed from Revenue Recognition (Event-Based) (2) - Projects)
Project WIP Details (ID: F1757)	
Revenue Recognition Reversal - Sales Orders (ID: F5803)	Reverse Revenue Recognition (ID: F6638)

These apps will be deleted in a future release. We recommend that you switch to the successor apps as soon as possible.



Figure 338: How to UseDeprecated Apps in Event-Based Revenue Recognition



The following table lists all the backend transactions and reports in Event-Based Revenue Recognition scenarios for Projects that have been deprecated and replaced with new transactions or Fiori apps:

Deprecated Transactions/Reports

- REV_REC_COL_PRO: Event-Based Revenue Recognition:
- REV_REC_COL_PRO_RSP: Event-Based Revenue Recognition: Re-evaluate Projects
- REV_REC_PEC_RV_SD: Reverse Revenue Recognition
- FINS_TRR_COLACT_PRO: Event-Based Revenue Recognition: Projects/WBS Elements
- FINS_TRR_COLACT_PROBG: Event-Based Revenue Recognition: Projects/WBS Elements FINS_TRR_COLACT_PRO_LOGBG: Event-Based Revenue
- Recgn: Re-evaluate Projects from Log
 FINS_TRR_COLACT_PRO_RSP: Event-Based Revenue Recognition: Re-evaluate Projects
- FINS_TRR_REEEVAL_REVERSE: Reverse Reevaluation Documents for EBRR

- REV_REC_PEC_RT: Manage Real-Time Revenue Recognition
- REV_REC_PEC_PROJ: Run Revenue Recognition Projects REV_REC_PEC_RV: Reverse Revenue Recognition
- Event-Based Revenue Recognition Projects (F4767)
- Manage Real-Time Revenue Recognition Issues (F4101) Manage Revenue Recognition Issues Projects (F4100)
- Run Revenue Recognition Projects (F4277) Reverse Revenue Recognition (F6638)

These transactions and reports will be deleted in a future release. We recommend that you switch to the replacements as soon as



Figure 339: How to UseDeprecated Transactions and Reports in Event-Based Revenue Recognition scenarios for Projects





The following table lists all the backend transactions and reports in Event-Based Revenue Recognition scenarios for **Sales Orders** that have been deprecated and replaced with new transactions or Fiori apps:

Deprecated Transactions/Reports

- REV_REC_COL_SD: Event-Based Revenue Recognition: Sales Documents/SD Items
- REV_REC_PEC_RV_SD: Reverse Revenue Recognition
- FINS_TRR_COLACT_SD: Event-Based Revenue Recognition: Sales Documents/SD Items
- FINS TRR COLACT SDBG: Event-Based Revenue Recognition: Sales Documents/SD Items
- FINS_TRR_COLACT_PRO_RSP: Event-Based Revenue Recognition: Re-evaluate Projects
- FINS_TRR_REEEVAL_REVERSE: Reverse Reevaluation Documents for EBRR

Replacements

- REV_REC_PEC_RT: Manage Real-Time Revenue Recognition Issues
- REV_REC_PEC_SD: Run Revenue Recognition Sales Orders
- REV_REC_PEC_RV: Reverse Revenue Recognition
- Event-Based Revenue Recognition Sales Orders (F2441)
- Manage Real-Time Revenue Recognition Issues (F4101)
- Manage Revenue Recognition Issues Sales Orders (F4185)
- Run Revenue Recognition Sales Orders (F4276)
- Reverse Revenue Recognition (F6638)

These transactions and reports will be deleted in a future release. We recommend that you switch to the replacements as soon as



Figure 340: How to UseDeprecated Transactions and Reports in Event-Based Revenue Recognition scenarios for Sales Orders



The following table lists all the backend transactions and reports in Event-Based Revenue Recognition scenarios for **Service Documents** that have been deprecated and replaced with new transactions or Fiori apps:

Deprecated Transactions/Reports

- REV_REC_COL_SVD: Event-Based Revenue Recognition: Service Document Items
- REV_REC_PEC_RV_SD: Reverse Revenue Recognition
- FINS_TRR_COLACT_SVD: Event-Based Revenue Recognition: Service Document Items
- FINS_TRR_COLACT_SVDBG: Event-Based Revenue
- Recognition: Service Document Items FINS_TRR_COLACT_PRO_RSP: Event-Based Revenue Recognition: Re-evaluate Projects
- FINS_TRR_REEEVAL_REVERSE: Reverse Reevaluation Documents for EBRR

Replacements

- REV_REC_PEC_RT: Manage Real-Time Revenue Recognition Issues
- REV_REC_PEC_SVD: Run Revenue Recognition -Service Documents
- REV_REC_PEC_RV: Reverse Revenue Recognition
- Event-Based Revenue Recognition Service Documents (F6007)
- Manage Real-Time Revenue Recognition Issues (F4101)
- Manage Revenue Recognition Issues Service Documents (F4186)
- Run Revenue Recognition Service Documents (F4278)
- Reverse Revenue Recognition (F6638)

These transactions and reports will be deleted in a future release. We recommend that you switch to the replacements as soon as

Figure 341: How to UseDeprecated Transactions and Reports in Event-Based Revenue Recognition scenarios for Service Documents



The following table lists all new apps in Event-Based Revenue Recognition:

Fiori ID	Name
F4767	Event-Based Revenue Recognition - Projects
F6007	Event-Based Revenue Recognition - Service Documents
F4277	Run Revenue Recognition - Projects
F4278	Run Revenue Recognition - Service Documents
F4100	Manage Revenue Recognition Issues - Projects
- 4186	Manage Revenue Recognition Issues - Service Documents
F6638	Reverse Revenue Recognition
SAP GUI for HTML app	Service Actuals

Figure 342: How to UseNew Apps in Event-Based Revenue Recognition



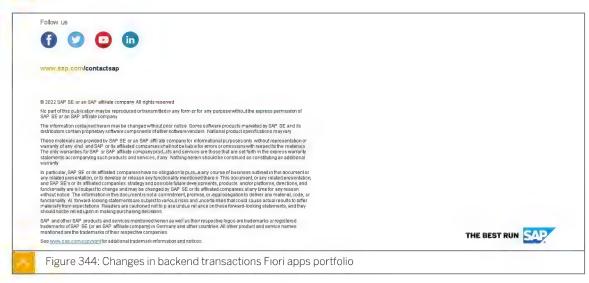
The following table lists all new backend transactions in Event-Based Revenue Recognition:

Transaction	Name
REV_REC_PEC_RV	Reverse Revenue Recognition
REV_REC_PEC_RT	Manage Real-Time Revenue Recognition Issues

The backend transactions have the same functionality as the corresponding Fiori apps.

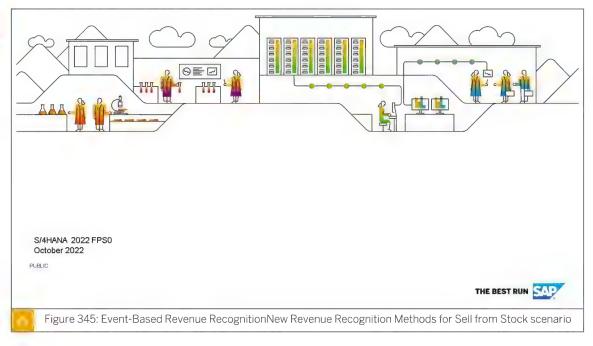
Figure 343: How to UseNew backend transactions in Event-Based Revenue Recognition





Supported Revenue Accounting Methods









Solution Overview

New Revenue Recognition Methods for Sell from Stock scenario

Business Example

Sell from stock scenario with delivery-related billing

How to Use

- Method 9: Completed contract: recognize revenue at final billing/technical completion
- Method 7: Recognize costs on revenue-based percentage of completion
- Method "blank": No processing

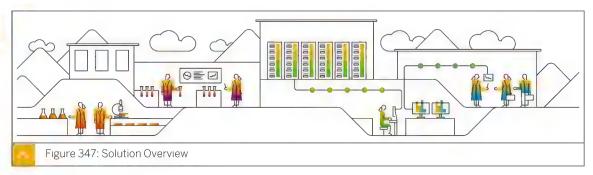
How to configure

- Method 9: Completed contract: recognize revenue at final billing/technical completion
- Method 7: Recognize costs on revenue-based percentage of completion
- Method "blank": No processing



Figure 346: Agenda







Scope

With the release S/4HANA 2022, the following new revenue recognition methods are supported for the Sell from Stock scenario:

- Method 9: Completed contract: recognize revenue at final billing/technical completion
- Method 7: Recognize costs on revenue-based percentage of completion
- Method "blank": No Processing

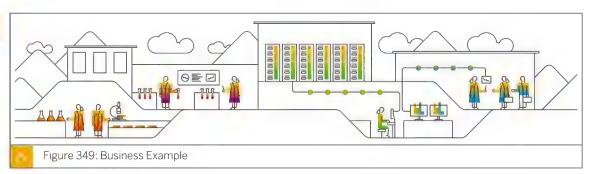
Benefits

 Revenue recognition methods enable you to specify the conditions under which costs and revenues are recognized.



Figure 348: Solution Overview: New Revenue Recognition Methods for Sell from Stock scenario







Event-Based Revenue Recognition supports standard sell from stock scenarios with delivery-related billing, processing of credit memos and debit memos with reference to invoice, and return orders with reference to invoice. Revenue and cost can be easily analyzed with active account-based profitability analysis.

Example

- Company sells printers. A standard customer sales order with a printer is created.
- The printer is released from the warehouse and shipped to the customer. With the goods issue posting, the control of the printer is transferred to the customer. Revenue and cost of goods sold for the printer is recognized and recorded.
- Once the printer is delivered, the invoice is created and sent to the customer.

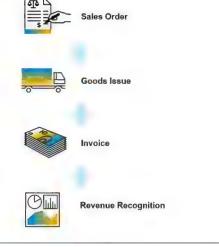
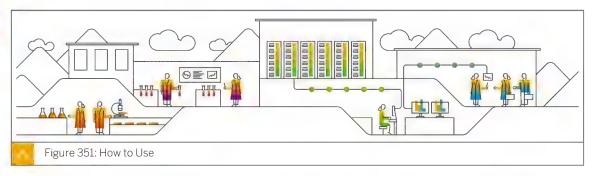


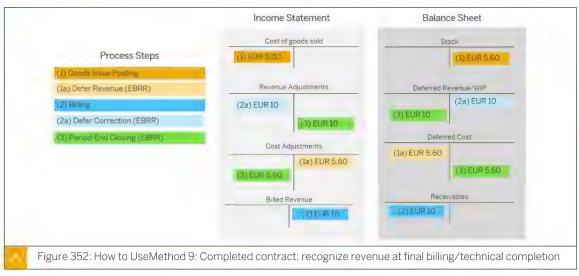


Figure 350: Business Scenario









The posting logic behind the revenue recognition method Completed contract: recognize revenue at final billing/technical completion (method 9) allows you to defer costs and revenue at first and recognize the respective amounts after final billing of the sales order.

Let's assume that the following parameters are defined for your sell from stock process:

Material Cost: 5,60 €/1 piece

Price: 10,00 €/1 piece

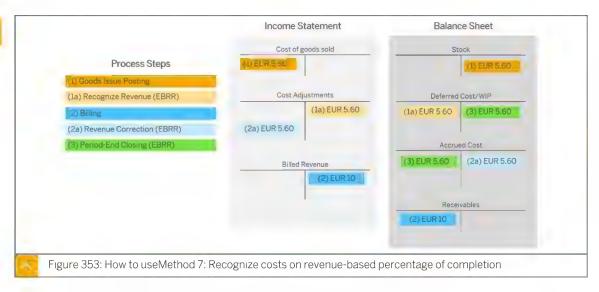
· Ordered quantity: 1 piece



- · Delivered quantity: 1 piece
- · Billed quantity: 1 piece

The above graphic shows you the process steps for this method and the corresponding postings.





The posting logic behind the revenue recognition method Recognize costs on revenue-based percentage of completion (method 7) allows you to recognize costs on a revenue-based percentage of completion (POC).

Let's assume that the following parameters are defined for your sell from stock process:

- Material Cost: 5,60 €/1 piece
- Price: 10,00 €/1 piece
- · Ordered quantity: 1 piece
- Delivered quantity: 1 piece
- · Billed quantity: 1 piece

The above graphic shows you the process steps for this method and the corresponding postings.

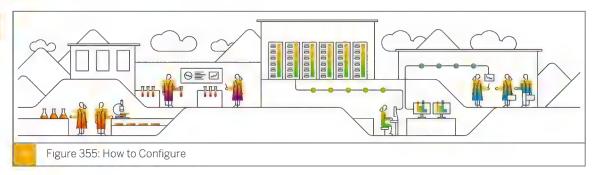


The revenue recognition method **No processing** disables the processing of the sales order with Event-Based Revenue Recognition. This means that Event-Based Revenue Recognition is not triggered.



Figure 354: How to UseMethod "blank": No processing







Create Recognition key

Find this Customizing setting under SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Controlling > Product Cost Controlling > Cost Object Controlling > Product Cost by Sales Order > Period-End Closing > Event-Based Revenue Recognition > Maintain Settings for Event-Based Revenue Recognition > Revenue Recognition > Revenue Recognition > Revenue Recognition Revenue Revenue

The following screenshot shows you this Customizing setting:



Figure 356: How to ConfigureMethod 9: Completed contract: recognize revenue at final billing/technical completion



When using Event-Based Revenue Recognition for Sales Orders, you can either use a predelivered Revenue Recognition key **SFSCCM** (scope items 1K2, 33M) or you can enter an individual name for your revenue recognition key but ensure that it is linked to Revenue Recognition Area 300 Sales Order and Revenue Recognition Method 9: Completed contract: recognize revenue at final billing/technical completion.



Figure 357: How to ConfigureMethod 9: Completed contract: recognize revenue at final billing/technical completion



Revenue Recognition Key Derivation

Find this Customizing setting under SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Controlling > Product Cost Controlling > Cost Object Controlling > Product Cost by Sales Order > Period-End Closing > Event-Based Revenue Recognition > Derivation of Recognition Key for Sell from Stock

When a Sales Order is created, a revenue recognition key is derived for a combination of company code, item category, and material.



Figure 358: How to ConfigureMethod 9: Completed contract; recognize revenue at final billing/technical completion

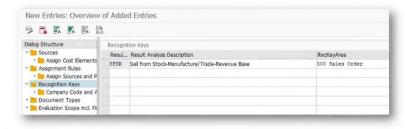




Create Recognition key

Find this Customizing setting under SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Controlling > Product Cost Controlling > Cost Object Controlling > Product Cost by Sales Order > Period-End Closing > Event-Based Revenue Recognition > Maintain Settings for Event-Based Revenue Recognition > Revenue Recognition > Revenue Recognition > Revenue Recognition Settings for Event-Based Revenue Recognition > Revenue Recognition Settings for Event-Based Revenue Recognition Settings for

The following screenshot shows you this Customizing setting:

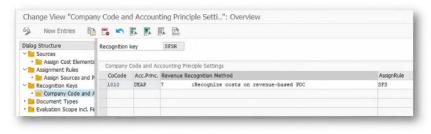


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Figure 359: How to ConfigureMethod 7: Recognize costs on revenue-based POC



When using Event-Based Revenue Recognition for Sales Orders, you can either use a predelivered Revenue Recognition key **SFSR** (scope items 1K2, 33M) or you can enter an individual name for your revenue recognition key but ensure that it is linked to Revenue Recognition Area 300 Sales Order and Revenue Recognition Method 7: Recognize costs on revenue-based POC.



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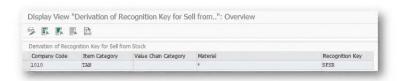
Figure 360: How to ConfigureMethod 7: Recognize costs on revenue-based POC



Revenue Recognition Key Derivation

Find this Customizing setting under SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Controlling > Product Cost Controlling > Cost Object Controlling > Product Cost by Sales Order > Period-End Closing > Event-Based Revenue Recognition > Derivation of Recognition Key for Sell from Stock

When a Sales Order is created, a revenue recognition key is derived for a combination of company code, item category, and material.



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Figure 361: How to ConfigureMethod 7: Recognize costs on revenue-based POC



Create Recognition key

Find this Customizing setting under SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Controlling > Product Cost Controlling > Cost Object Controlling > Product Cost by Sales Order > Period-End Closing > Event-Based Revenue Recognition > Maintain Settings for Event-Based Revenue Recognition > Revenue Recognition > Revenue Recognition > Revenue Recognition Settings for Event-Based Revenue Recognition > Revenue Recognition Settings for Event-Based Revenue Recognition Settings for

The following screenshot shows you this Customizing setting:



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Figure 362: How to ConfigureMethod "blank": No processing



When using Event-Based Revenue Recognition for Sales Orders, you can either use a predelivered Revenue Recognition key **SFSNP** (scope items 1K2, 33M) or you can enter an individual name for your revenue recognition key but ensure that it is linked to Revenue Recognition Area 300 Sales Order and Revenue Recognition Method: No processing.



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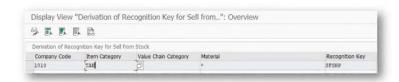
Figure 363: How to ConfigureMethod "blank": No processing



Revenue Recognition Key Derivation

Find this Customizing setting under SAP Customizing Implementation Guide > Controlling > Product Cost Controlling > Cost Object Controlling > Product Cost by Sales Order > Period-End Closing > Event-Based Revenue Recognition > Derivation of Recognition Key for Sell from Stock

When a Sales Order is created, a revenue recognition key is derived for a combination of company code, item category, and material.

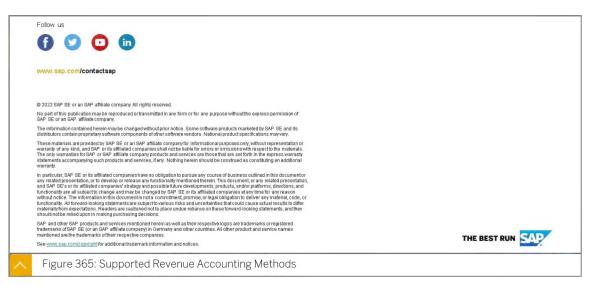


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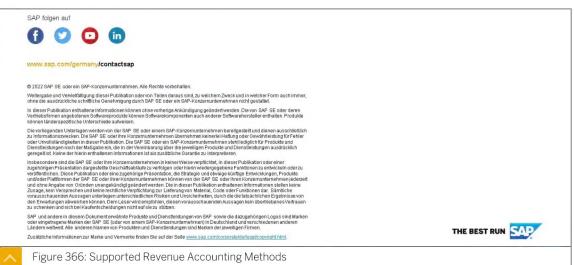
Figure 364: How to ConfigureMethod "blank": No processing













LESSON SUMMARY

You should now be able to:

- · Revenue Accounting
- Event-Based Revenue Recognition

Unit 1

Learning Assessment

1.	I have reviewed the content of this lesson.
	Determine whether this statement is true or false.
	True
	False

